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OFFICIAL USES HISTORY TO APPEAL TO WEST TO RESIST NATO PLANS

LD281011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Article by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Vadim Kozhevnikov under the rubric "A Journalist's Thoughts": "May Reason Prevail"]

[Text] The battle for Europe. Yes, that is right: A battle for Europe is under way. For our continent's future. For its peoples' destiny.

And the battle is now at its height.

In 2 weeks' time leaders of NATO countries will meet in Brussels. They will be meeting for their winter session. They will be meeting to decide whether to agree to the Pentagon's plan.

The essence of the plan is well known: to deploy in Western Europe, in the vicinity of our country, new American nuclear weapons.

Washington's aim is also well known. Or rather its aims. What are they? To achieve military superiority over us. To "deter" us. And, finally, to take a hand in European affairs even more deeply. (That hand, of course, will be holding a weapon, and the more lethal it is, the better!)

Thus Washington's intentions are clear and obvious. What is the attitude toward them in London and Bonn, Paris and Rome, Brussels and The Hague? Do people there realize where and how the United States is pushing Western Europe?

That is what I want to talk about today.

First, a few words about those who do not or will not understand, cannot or will not see the dangerous nature of what is happening.

I remember well the militarist campaigns of the fifties and sixties in the West. How noisy they were! And how hysterical! Shouts about "Soviet military superiority" were needed as "evidence" in favor of increasingly excessive arms expenditure. The same old method is being used now.

That means that the military industrial complex, which is growing fat on the arms race, is well to the fore among the opponents of detente. All kinds of "ultras" march alongside them. How they hate everything advanced and progressive! They hate it so much that they are prepared to snatch at bombs, tanks and missiles. In America they say about such people: "He would set fire to his own house to cook an omelet." But if the house, that is to say, our world, is set on fire, nobody will be cooking any omelets....

Marching in the same column I see maniac propagandists. Why maniacs? Because for many decades on end they have been growling about the same old thing: "The hand of Moscow." Of course, there is no truth whatever in this sinister "hand." There is only a mania, the fruit of a sick imagination. Citizens of West European countries have long been perplexed: They are always intimidating us, so how come nothing happens?

Do the maniac propagandists know that the income from "psychological warfare" which they selflessly hand out to themselves is barely worth a cent, compared with expenditure of millions and millions of dollars? Perhaps they know, but why should they think about that? Their masters have given their orders, and they are doing their best.

At the moment these writers are tirelessly sprinking their "imperishable works" with the thesis of Western Europe's "defenselessness" and the need to arm it. For instance, LE SOIR's correspondent sends a reportage from on board an American aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean and writes, quite shamelessly: "You feel better in an admiral's hat, standing next to dozens of missiles."

Will the ordinary person in Western Europe "feel better" for being near to the transatlantic combat machines? Probably not. But that does not worry the correspondent at all.

Some of my colleagues--Western parliamentarians--must, unfortunately, also be included on the list of political blind men. They have considerable weight and considerable influence in their countries and they know how to support a cause. I would like to address them.

Gentlemen: I will say at once: I cannot understand how you can welcome the Pentagon's ideas. Some of you, like me, are representatives of the older generation who have gone through a war and have seen and know what it is like. Surely you do not want that horror to be repeated? And it will not only be repeated--it will be tens, hundreds of times more terrible and destructive!

I can imagine how you will answer me: We do not want war, you say, but we must be strong. This is not a new argument. There is no shortage of assertions to the effect that "the West must be strong"--people make such assertions at every step even now. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for instance, even says "welcome" to the American missiles, since they can subject the Soviet people to the same "colossal sufferings" as the war against fascism brought. "And worse," the lady premier adds, on reflection.

Why does the "she-hawk" (the British press has given Thatcher an accurate name!) not recall her own people's sufferings during the war? I have been to Coventry, a city which fascist Luftwaffe aircraft razed. The next day Hitler announced that Coventry no longer existed. This is how the term [as published] "Coventryization"--the total destruction of a major town--was born.

The traces of that tragedy can still be seen in the city today. Its main tourist attraction is the time-blackened ruins of St. Michael's Cathedral. These are a reminder of fascist crimes and of the need to learn from the past.

However, that is what the "hawks" do not do. What is Coventry to them, what is the past to them! They are interested in something else--in pressuring and intimidating the Soviet Union

Oh, how many times already they have tried to "intimidate" us, how many times they have "pressured" us! I remember how the Americans blackmailed us with the atom bomb. And then with the hydrogen bomb. Well? Their blackmail attempts failed!

This time too no illusions need be entertained about frightening the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless some people in the West do entertain illusions. And, in the hope of getting what they want, they keep spreading fables about how the socialist countries want to destroy the "free society," how they are "building up military might" and in general "undermining security in Europe."

So they are undermining security? Well, let us go back a little in time.

For centuries our continent was a hotbed of discord. It is symbolic that, in its old Phoenician derivation, the world "Europe" means "land of darkness." Indeed, there were probably more dark times in its history than light--its inhabitants took up arms again and again. It has been calculated that in all several thousand wars have taken place here, and periods of peace have only been intervals between them. It all happened on an increasing scale. In the 17th century 3 million Europeans died on battlefields, in the 18th century--5 million, in the 19th--6 million....

What can stop the bloodshed? Marx and Engels answered this quite definitely: Peace will be strengthened when there is a change in the political system in Russia.

That took place. A peace was indeed strengthened. On the first day after the victory of the revolution our country said: No to the threat of war! And after approximately three decades other countries which had embarked on a socialist path became, together with my fatherland, reliable guardians standing in the way of war.

Successes in the cause of detente are above all due to our community, and these are great successes. Important interstate agreements have been concluded. The historic Helsinki conference was convened, as a result of which a confident movement, approved by all Europe, began toward mutual confidence, respect and sovereignty. The SALT II treaty has been signed....

So who, gentlemen, is "undermining security"?

And then there are our country's most recent steps! Are the initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin really directed against peace? Is the proposal which the leader of our party and state made immediately after his Berlin speech--to sit at the conference table without delay--really directed against peace? No, not against peace, but on the contrary, for the sake of peace, for the sake of consolidating peace!

I have met with many of you more than once, gentlemen. I have met you during trips to your countries' capitals and at international parliamentary conferences. I do not want to name names here--that is not the point. But during our personal talks we spoke of how to insure that people can look confidently and without fear to the future. Why do you now nod obediently as the Pentagon worsens the climate a little? Or why do you express one set of views in unofficial talks and quite different views in public? Winston Churchill said back in 1951: "We must not forget that by creating an American base we are turning ourselves into a target, perhaps into the bull's eye." Do you remember those words?

More than one of you has said proudly to me and to other Soviet deputies: I am elected to parliament to defend the vital interests of my state and my people. But gentlemen, are you fulfilling your lofty mission, your direct duties?

With this question I will end my imaginary talk with my colleagues. A little time still remains before the NATO session, and the parliamentary gentlemen could, if they wished, review their positions and refuse to become involved in this risk game with fire.

....A battle is being waged for Europe. A battle to choose the right path. Will detente be strengthened or, on the contrary, undermined? There is no third possibility.

In Berlin it was again confirmed on which side of the barricades our country stands. The Soviet Union not only voiced its opinion but also decided--voluntarily and unilaterally--to reduce its armed forces in the GDR.

Nothing like that has ever happened before!

The voice of genuine love for peace rang out from Berlin all over the world. It completely drowned out the thunder of American drums, under which the Pentagon is sending a landing force to Guantanamo, hurriedly forming a "quick reaction corps" and sending more and more cruisers and aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean. The Berlin speech aroused a good response. People from different countries, in different professions and of different ages applauded and are still applauding.

The inhabitants of Western Europe also warmly approved the Soviet initiative. Washington is trying in vain to change their minds. But it is trying with all its might. It has taken some high-ranking delegates across the ocean on "am-educational" missions. It has set in motion an army of propagandists to slander the Soviet peace move. It is hurrying to settle the affair of the missiles. "I think that if we do not act quickly we will lose the backing of our firmest supporters among the NATO countries," Senator S. Nunn declares, a real filibustering operation. Hats off to Europe!

But the peoples of Western Europe do not need new nuclear missile monsters. And they are saying so resolutely.

Will their voice be heard in the capitals of NATO countries and on the Potomac? Will realism and, ultimately, common sense prevail there? I would like to hope so....

I am a literary man and cannot help but write a few words about my fellow writers' place in the battle for Europe. Apart from anything else, the forces of armament and the forces of the spirit are now locked in combat. Never before has the sword conquered warriors fighting for a just cause. Many of them have been poets, including Patrice Lumumba, Che Guevara, Agostinho Neto.

This is natural. Real literature, real art have always served man's interests. The best poets and writers in all ages have called the peoples toward peace. The great Tolstoy wrote that war is unnatural to the human reason and being. Nowadays too the real masters of words are doing their utmost to protect the world from tribulation.

...Ask any citizen of our country what he most wants in the world, and you will hear, without fail: Peace. Peace for yourself, for your children. Peace for your country. Lasting, indestructible peace.

I have looked back a great deal in this article. Well, I am an old man and that is my right. Now I am thinking of the comrades of my distant youth, with whom I worked side by side on the construction of the Kramatorsk machine-building plant—a pioneer of our 5-year plans—and in the Moscow coalfield, and with whom I studied at the workers' faculty. When fascism encroached on our land, they changed their workers' overalls for greatcoats and went to the front. And they fought the enemy just as selflessly and heroically as before they had built houses, grown grain or smelted steel. Coming back from the war, those who were still alive went back to the machines, the furnaces and the fields. Now, engaged in creative labor, what they want more than anything else on earth is for the terrible war years never to be repeated.

That is what Supreme Soviet deputies are striving for. Many tasks lie ahead of us, but the most important, without a doubt, is no assert life on earth. Peaceful life!

We would like people "on the other side" to proceed from the same principles. There is now every potential for lifting detente to new heights. So let us do so together!

ZAGLADIN: NEGOTIATIONS IS KEY TO EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD2816Z7 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Nov 79 p 7 LD

[Francois Lescure interview with CPSU Central Committee International Department Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin in Paris: "The Soviet Threat? A Lie To Justify the Arms Race"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] With 3 weeks to go before the Atlantic Council meeting on 12 December and in view of the recent 25 November NATO nuclear Planning Group meeting in The Hague, can you explain to L'HUMANITE readers the dangers for France, Europe and, finally, the whole of Europe [as published] posed by U.S. plans to install, via NATO, almost 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries?

[Answer] The first aspect of this question is the problem of military parity. For some time now there has been a general balance between the military forces of the United States and the Soviet Union and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. Moreover this parity has been recognized by numerous Western leaders and especially by President Carter and NATO Secretary General Luns himself.

However, while there is military parity now it is clear that the appearance of 600 new missiles would change everything. It would create a definite imbalance. It would be necessary to make the efforts required to restore balance. We do not want that to happen. It would not be a good path for Europe.

[Question] There has already been progress toward negotiations in Europe?

[Answer] Yes, every favorable achievement so far in Europe has been accomplished through negotiations and the aspirations for disarmament.

The Helsinki agreements signed by all the European countries, the United States and Canada stressed the need for military detente and hence for disarmament too. That is the foundation of this new climate which has been created in Europe and which has hitherto developed despite everything.

However if either side restores military and especially nuclear imbalance by strengthening its armed forces it would be leaving the path chosen by Europe at Helsinki and launching into a new arms race.

[Question] But what is the position with regard to the SALT III agreements?

[Answer] There is parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. We have SALT II which we value greatly. It is a very important step forward on the path of disarmament which, in particular, puts an end to the arms race in the sphere of strategic weapons. However if U.S. weapons capable of striking Soviet territory (the Pershing II and cruise missiles) are installed in Western Europe that will change the strategic situation not only in Europe but in the world and in any case between the two countries which signed SALT II.

[Question] You are aware of the campaign being waged in the United States, Western Europe and France on the subject of what its instigators call "the Soviet threat...."

[Answer] Yes. At present there is a great deal of discussion about figures: How many tanks or missiles does each country have?... However this juggling with numbers is intended to hide the main point: Why is it necessary to pursue the arms race in Europe? Is there really any danger of war or any danger of an attack on Europe?

[Question] Just a few days ago in Paris itself General Haig spoke of the danger of the "Soviet threat" for Europe

[Answer] With reference to General Haig and those who brandish "the Soviet threat" allow me to mention a few facts (and these are merely a few examples among many) which show the unfoundedness of these lies in relation to recent history.

For example in the fifties the Pentagon and the CIA published figures alleging that the Soviet Union had more bombers than the United States. It was even alleged that the USSR had three times as many. A little later this was admitted to be "a mistake."

Measures, however, were taken to face this "danger"; a huge military budget was passed and new U.S. bombers built. At the end of 1960 U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara publicly admitted that the figures published officially in the United States on Soviet armaments had been multiplied by two. However the best remark on this subject was made by current Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who wrote in the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on 17 July 1978: It is impossible to convince the U.S. people and congress to support a major defense program unless the existing danger is overestimated.

Today attempts are being made to portray the Soviet Union as a country which aspires only to attack the whole world or is preparing to use its strength for political blackmail. The aim of this is to give greater credibility to the so-called need for the arms race in the West.

[Question] Can you remind us of the main ways in which the Soviet Union is trying to achieve real disarmament which would guarantee the security of peoples, especially in Europe?

[Answer] I do not want to repeat the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October which he later supplemented in PRAVDA. L'HUMANITE has covered those proposals extensively and soundly. However I would like to stress the fact that they are a logical consequence of our general line in favor of disarmament and security expressed jointly with the PCF in many documents.

Haig talks about the "defense of Europe".... It is precisely that "defense" which creates the dangers. In the nuclear age it is impossible to tell of the security of a single country. That is why we raise the question of the security of Europe as a whole. Radiation does not recognize borders.

In our view, you see, Soviet security is identical to French, Belgian or British security. The only way of ensuring that security is to pursue the struggle which we have been waging for years.

We must start on the basis of the principles already adopted by all the European countries in Helsinki. We do not want to impose anything on anybody which has not already been accepted in principle.

The key word today is negotiation, which is the only way of achieving significant results. We must negotiate this, and at the same time, avoid any hasty gesture which would hinder such negotiations.

The Soviet Union is prepared to make reductions in its troops. However it calls on other countries to follow its example. Preliminary negotiations might produce results. We are convinced that France in particular has a role to play in such negotiations.

For our part we will take all the necessary steps to insure that negotiations lead to a real strengthening of European security which would also open up new possibilities for cooperation between the peoples of our continent and between them and "Third World" countries since real disarmament will release the resources and forces needed for real cooperation.

USSR REMINDS FINLAND OF TREATY OBLIGATIONS, EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD281421 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Paul Parant report: "Moscow Reminds Finland That It Must Prevent NATO Missiles Overflying Its Territory"]

[Text] Helsinki--An article published in the Finnish weekly SUOMEN KUVALEHTI and signed Yuriy Komissarov--a pseudonym for Soviet Scandinavian experts reflecting Moscow's official views--stresses the threat posed for this region by NATO's plans to install new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Among other things it mentions the ideas expressed in Stockholm in 1978 by Finnish President Kekkonen who thinks that, unlike intercontinental missiles, the new weapons might involve in a conflict states which are not concerned a priori. A mere glance at a map is enough to convince anybody that the problem is not a theoretical one: For instance cruise missiles launched from the FRG against the Kola Peninsula--the Soviet nuclear sanctuary--would necessarily pass through Finnish and Swedish airspace.

The article's author, who rejects the West's accusations against the USSR in one sentence ("Soviet armaments are purely defensive"), mentions the pledge made by Finland in the 1948 treaty with the USSR to repel any attack on the Soviet Union via its territory. He writes: "It is obvious that possible overflying of the airspace of countries such as Sweden and Finland by U.S. cruise missiles would painfully raise the question of their rights and duties to insure the defense of their territorial integrity."

Finally the author mentions NATO officials' alleged intention to modify Scandinavia's status: "In this situation it is understandable that the USSR must take account of the way in which U.S. and NATO Eurostrategy is interpreted when applied to northern Europe," he writes. "Is this an attempt to boost military activity, to break the existing balance or end the state of peace in a region having a common border with the USSR?"

IZVESTIYA CITES WIDENING, STRENGTHENING NORWEGIAN OBJECTIONS TO PLAN

LD281051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[P. Dimin article: "The Time Has Come To Choose"]

[Text] In Norway the protest movement against U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe is widening and gathering strength.

Political and public organizations are calling on the Norwegian Government to oppose NATO's plans. Many deputies of Norway's Storting and representatives of various political parties, including the ruling Norwegian Labor Party, have resolutely condemned attempts to use the deployment of new nuclear weapons as a trump card in talks on arms reduction. [paragraph continues]

Thus Stein Ornhoi, Storting deputy from the Socialist Left Party, has stated: "The proposed deployment is an attempt to gain military superiority.... It is obviously connected with the insane strategic idea of limited nuclear war...." Hans Hammond Rossbach, chairman of the Venstre Liberal Party, asserts: "I find it hard to see the logic in the idea that is necessary to first acquire these new weapons and then use them as a card in talks with Eastern Europe. We too bear the responsibility for the decision NATO adopts. That is why I am very critical of Norwegian support for this 'modernization' plan until such time as all possibilities have been tried to avoid it."

Recently 100 well-known Norwegian political and public figures holding various political views sent a letter to Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. It contains a call for the Norwegian Government to say "no!" to NATO plans to deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe. Among the signatories to the letter are Trygve Leivestad, member of the Supreme Court, Doctor of Medicine Hans Jakov Ustvedt, Thorbjoen Jagland, leader of the Norwegian Labor Party youth organization, Sverre Lodgaard, a well-known expert on foreign policy problems, a number of Oslo University professors and many others.

One of those who signed the appeal, Doctor of Philosophy Martin Saeter, director of the Norwegian Foreign Policy Institute, explained his view on the question of deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe as follows: " I have no doubt that it is senseless to deploy new long-range [bolshogo radiusa deystviya] nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The time has come to make a choice in European policy, and we must decide whether the detente policy is to be continued."

Public sentiments in Norway have been clearly expressed in the formation of the movement "no to the new nuclear weapons," of which local sections have been set up in Bergen, Stavanger and other cities. The movement is collecting signatures for a protest against the whipping up of tension in Europe.

This is the atmosphere in which debates have taken place on foreign policy questions in the Norwegian parliament. The central theme of the Storting deputies' speeches was NATO's plans for the "nuclear rearmament" of Western Europe. It is characteristic that all the speakers, without exception, stressed Norway's desire for peace. Even delegates from rightwing parties described the recent Soviet proposals as "very valuable."

SEPARATING EUROMISSILE PRODUCTION, DEPLOYMENT SEEN AS 'ABSURD LOGIC'

LD290935 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 48 Signed to Press 22 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Faced With a Decisive Choice"]

[Excerpt] Broad circles of the West European public saw the Soviet program for consolidating peace in Europe as a specific, businesslike alternative to the dangerous course that Washington and NATO are trying to foist on West Europe. And the plans of aggressive U.S. and NATO circles to deploy in West Europe about 600 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles are causing growing concern among the West European public.

The initiators and inspirers of the adventurist schemes for transforming West Europe into a NATO nuclear missile firing range cannot fail to take these sentiments into account. That is why they have unleashed a noisy, clamorous propaganda campaign whose aim is to distort the thrust and significance of the Soviet proposals, to understate and altogether obscure the dangerous nature of their own military preparations and ultimately to deceive and disorient West European public opinion. [paragraph continues]

The most sophisticated of the directors of this propaganda campaign in support of NATO's plans claim that a NATO decision to produce new medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them in West Europe will not in itself be fraught with new danger for the European peoples, since it will take another 3-4 years to produce them. During those years, they say, talks can be held with the Soviet Union and then the question can be decided once and for all.

Absurd logic! The question arises: What is the point of starting production of a new and extremely dangerous arms system if there is an opportunity to avoid that right now? Who is going to believe that the new weapons will not be deployed in West Europe once they have been manufactured? U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown does not even conceal the fact that the U.S. Congress will earmark the money to produce these arms systems only if it is confident they will subsequently be deployed on West European soil. Thus a real threat is created right now of a destabilization of the approximate military equilibrium that has taken shape on the European Continent in the last few years.

Political Responsibility

For its part the Soviet Union is speaking with the utmost clarity of the consequences that implementation of the aggressive NATO schemes would have. By exposing the propaganda and other maneuvers of the NATO countries' ruling circles, it is making it impossible for them to evade the tremendous political responsibility that falls on them today.

The Soviet Union is declaring plainly and frankly that it will not remain indifferent in the face of the new danger. It is stressing that it and its allies will have to take retaliatory measures. And as a result, the fulfillment of the NATO plans will further fuel the arms race.

During his official visit to Spain A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, explained the Soviet Union's position to the Spanish leaders. A.A. Gromyko's FRG visit, which has just begun, will also be an important contribution to the Soviet Union's everyday struggle for detente and international cooperation. The same aims are served by the official visit to Italy by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers foreign affairs commissions headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission. These visits are yet another testimony to the Soviet Union's tremendous efforts aimed at defending the cause of detente, peace and security for all Europe.

NATO is expediting the implementation of its plans for producing and deploying in West Europe new medium-range nuclear missiles installations. This is eloquently attested, in particular, by the results of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in The Hague.

However, West Europe's peoples are increasingly aware of the danger of the Pentagon and NATO plans. In the FRG broad strata of the public are insistently demanding that the government abandon the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons on the country's territory and react in a positive spirit to the Soviet proposals. Protest demonstrations against the U.S. and NATO schemes are intensifying in the Netherlands and Belgium. Belgium's public plans to hold an international rally 9 December in Brussels in support of the Soviet initiatives and against the transformation of West Europe into a NATO nuclear missile firing range.

The peoples' struggle for a peaceful future for Europe is gaining strength. Under these conditions particular topicality is assumed by L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to West Europe's statesmen not to take hasty actions that could complicate the situation and prevent the achievement of positive results.

IRANIAN UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD281140 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--The USA is jeopardising peace and security in our area, A. Salimatian, special representative of the Government of Iran, said at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters. He emphasized that the present tension in relations between the two countries is a natural consequence of U.S. patronage to the head of the criminal regime--the shah--who had for 25 years oppressed and plundered the Iranian people. The criminal should be put on trial, the representative of Iran emphasized.

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS UN RESOLUTION ON SITUATION AS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD282006 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has resolutely protested against the U.N. resolution on the situation in Kampuchea. The statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly, stresses that the resolution is a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses its profound gratitude to the fraternal and friendly countries which rendered firm support at the United Nations to the just cause of the Kampuchean people in defending the right of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea, and realistically assessed our policy of independence, peace and friendship with all the countries, the document says.

U.S. imperialists, who seized, occupied and devastated our country, Beijing expansionists, who helped the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and pushed it to exterminating three million Kampucheans and creating conditions which doom the surviving four million inhabitants to poverty and hunger, as well as other forces are now joining their efforts to render support to the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with a view to preserving illegally its seat at the United Nations and continuing its criminal activities against the Kampuchean people, the statement stresses.

Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry reiterates that the U.N. resolution of November 14 completely distorts the actual state of affairs in Kampuchea. There is no armed conflict in Kampuchea, and therefore, there is no need to "discontinue" it or to arrange any "political settlement".

The developments in Kampuchea are of an irreversible character, the document stresses. No imperialist or reactionary forces can reverse the process of the revolutionary changes. The Kampuchean people will continue to firmly follow the path chartered by the United National Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

SOVIET DELEGATE OPPOSES SECURITY COUNCIL EXPANSION

LD290827 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 29, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly discussed a report of the U.N. general committee on equitable representation in the Security Council and expansion of its membership.

It will be recalled that the general committee had earlier discussed and approved a proposal sponsored by a group of Asian, African and Latin American countries for the inclusion on the agenda of the current 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly of an additional item on equal representation in the Security Council. Under this proposal, the total number of members of the Security Council is to be increased from 15 to 19. The sponsors of the proposal motivated this by the increase in the overall membership of the United Nations from 113 in 1963 to 152 now.

The move to place on the agenda this proposal, which is obviously unacceptable for many states, runs counter to the spirit of cooperation, which is necessary for the adoption of decisions on major international problems under discussion at the United Nations, Vladimir Petrovskiy, the Soviet representative, said in the debate. This proposal was aimed at a revision of the United Nations Charter in one of its highly important provisions.

The Soviet Union is consistently opposing any attempts at a revision of the Charter, the representative of the USSR next said. We take as point of departure that the Charter, which has passed the most difficult test, that of time, fully accords with the key task of the United Nations--the maintenance and strengthening of peace and international security--and does not need any modifications.

We cannot accept that extension of the Security Council is allegedly necessary to safeguard a more equitable and balanced representation, the Soviet delegate declared. The composition of the non-permanent council members is determined not by arithmetical proportions, but, as Article 23 of the United Nations Charter reads, "due regard being specifically paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security." Excessive expansion of the Security Council, he added, would negatively affect the efficiency of this highly important United Nations body of which the U.N. Charter demands the taking of prompt and effective steps to maintain international peace and security.

Nevertheless, the majority of the General Assembly members voted in favour of the proposal, sponsored by a group of countries, thus adopting a decision, aimed at a revision of the United National Charter.

Approval of Disarmament Measure

ID241519 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 24 Nov 79 ID

[Excerpts] New York, November 24, TASS--The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly approved a declaration on international cooperation for the purposes of disarmament. The declaration was elaborated on an initiative of the Czechoslovak delegation. The document which is co-sponsored by 19 socialist and nonaligned countries points out that effective cooperation between states irrespective of their social systems and economic development levels is of big importance for achieving disarmament. Such cooperation is called upon to express the common determination of states to secure a decisive turn in the talks on disarmament.

Welcoming the declaration, Soviet representative Boris Petrovskiy said its approval is a timely and necessary action on the part of the UNO. The essence of the document can be described as the formulation of a code of international cooperation for the purposes of successful conduct of talks to ensure disarmament.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL: GROWING STRENGTH OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT

LD271601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Peoples Against Imperialism"]

[Text] This year's events have shown once again that the mighty alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of modern times--world socialism, the international working class and the national liberation movement--is strengthening, winning new victories over the forces of imperialism and reaction. The conference of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries held in Havana demonstrated the growing significance of cooperation and mutual assistance between the developing countries and the socialist community in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

Mighty new blows have recently been struck against imperialist rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, Mozambique and Madagascar and a number of other countries have embarked on the path of revolutionary- democratic development. In Iran the reactionary, monarchical system has been liquidated. A grave crisis is being experienced by the last colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa, where all kinds of actions and maneuvers are now being undertaken to keep that part of the continent under the control of racists and Western monopolies.

The Soviet Union, following the course of the 25th CPSU Congress--along the Leninist path of strengthening the cause of peace, international cooperation and all possible support for the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence--openly voices solidarity with the mass anti-imperialist movement. "The imperialists are making a considerable effort," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "to separate into different channels socialism and the national liberation movement, which are merging into a common revolutionary current. But the peoples of young national states are gaining an increasingly good understanding of where their real, dependable friends are and where their enemies are, who disguise their colonialist aims."

The developing countries' irreconcilable contradictions with the imperialist powers and transnational corporations are intensifying and deepening. The vital needs of hundreds of millions of people demand the strengthening of the national economy, the liquidation and limitation of the continuing extortion of raw material resources and an end to the working people's exploitation by monopoly capital. This policy is based on the objective natural laws of history. Following the collapse of colonial empires and the attainment of political independence, the overcoming of economic backwardness and of the economy's colonial one-sidedness and the struggle against chronic poverty are the chief tasks of the peoples of young states. These difficult problems cannot be resolved without profound social reforms.

The scope of the liberation movement, the growing influence of the ideas of socialism and the successes of national democratic forces are giving rise to new attempts in the imperialist camp to halt progressive changes by any means--ranging from direct military intervention to subtle diplomatic ruses.

Subversive operations are being conducted against the peoples of Asia with the active participation of the Beijing leaders. Under cover of charity and "concern for refugees" the imperialist powers are trying once again to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The separate Egyptian-Israeli deal in the Near East, concluded under U.S. pressure, has not only not brought peace to this long-suffering region but has also created serious obstacles to a just settlement of the Near East crisis.

The intensification of the partisan war in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the world public support for the patriots of those countries have forced the Salisbury and Pretoria rulers and Western politicians to agree to new talks to elaborate terms and dates for granting independence to the last colonies in Africa. However, the chief aim of the neocolonialists' present maneuvers and demagogy is to keep the true representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia out of power in those countries.

The old world is particularly frightened by the people's revolutions which, breaking the chains of imperialist domination, choose a path with a socialist orientation. Western strategists draw up plans to prevent such revolutionary changes and to soften their consequences for the world system of capitalism. This is why especially bloody and compromised dictators like South Korea's Pak Chong-hui are removed. For the same reason increasingly frequent use is being made of methods of "smothering with embraces," when imperialist powers suddenly "shower" gifts and loans on a country which has found itself in a dangerously explosive situation. The political purpose of these "good deeds" is to help bourgeois, pro-Western groupings stay in power, albeit with a change of signboard.

Washington is now seeking to pursue such a policy in certain Latin American countries.

Imperialism's aggressive acts, counterattacks and maneuvers are incapable, however, of halting the liberation movement and revolutionary transformations. The peoples do not tolerate attempts to reverse the wheel of history. Young states have a growing desire more consistently to protect their vital interests from neocolonialist inroads and to exert an increasing influence on the course of events in the world.

An important front in the anti-imperialist struggle is the worldwide movement against war and the arms race and for the relaxation of international tension. The developing countries' fundamental interests are firmly linked with the successes of this struggle and with active opposition to militarist circles in the imperialist camp. More than $1 billion a day is now spent on military needs throughout the world. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed reaching agreement at international forums on a concerted reduction in military budgets and directing part of the funds saved to further the economic and cultural progress of the peoples which have cast aside the fetters of colonialism. However, the West does not support these noble initiatives of benefit to all mankind. On the contrary, the NATO countries' recent actions have been aimed at sharply increasing military expenditure and creating new systems of nuclear missile weapons.

Life itself and the peoples' vital interests demand the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle and the further strengthening of the alliance of all revolutionary-democratic forces. With the support of the socialist world hundreds of millions of working people awakened by October, as V.I. Lenin foresaw, will achieve victory in the hard battle for national independence and for freedom from oppression and exploitation.

METROPOLITAN YUVENALIY ON KARLOVY VARY MEETING OF CHURCHES

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--Metropolitan Yuvenaliy of Krutskiy and Kolomna, a prominent figure of the Russian Orthodox Church, told a TASS correspondent that he is greatly satisfied with the results of the meeting of leaders and representatives of the churches of Eastern Europe and the USA, which has closed in Karlovy Vary.

It can be said without exaggeration, Metropolitan Yuvenaliy stressed, that at present the world public plays an increasingly greater role in deciding questions concerning the cause of peace. Religious circles hold a certain place among the public organizations coming out for peace.

"The meeting of religious figures in Karlovy Vary, the metropolitan said, was held in a situation when mankind is faced with a choice between detente, the possibility of real steps towards disarmament or a relapse of cold war, which may result from the NATO's intention to deploy in Western Europe a new types of nuclear weapons--medium-range missiles."

Metropolitan Yuvenaliy recalled that in March this year representatives of the churches of the USA and the Soviet Union adopted at their consultation a joint statement headlined "Opt for Life". In the document adopted then, the metropolitan said, we declared our unconditional support for the SALT II treaty. The American churches associated in the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA fully approved and adopted this statement and brought it to the attention of the Government of the USA as we have done so in the Soviet Union. This statement was reaffirmed at the Karlovy Vary meeting. Apart from it, attention was drawn to the fresh Soviet initiative concerning peace, which was set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin." [quotation marks as received]

In connection with the danger of a new round of the arms race, which emerged as a result of the already known intentions of NATO, we have written in our joint statement: "There is a special need to urge the governments to freeze the development and deployment of new missiles and intensify talks on mutual force cuts."

PRESIDENT CARTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAN

LD291042 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] President Carter has said the United States prefers to resolve its conflict with Iran by diplomatic means. However, he reaffirmed his refusal to extradite the shah. According to the world news media President Carter has warned at a news conference in Washington that any harm done to the American hostages held by students in Tehran would lead to serious consequences.

In the meantime massive anti-American demonstrations continue in Iran. The participants demand that the shah be extradited and brought to trial for his crimes against the Iranian people. The Iranian Government has started legal proceedings against the shah and his family and demanded that the losses caused to the nation be compensated. These losses are estimated at $91 billion.

Yesterday Sadeq Qotbzadeh was appointed Iran's foreign minister. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has expressed hope that Qotbzadeh will attend the meeting of the Security Council this Saturday to discuss the crisis in Iranian-American relations.

Meeting With Party Leaders

LD282118 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 28, TASS--President J. Carter had a White House meeting with the leaders of the Democratic Party group in Congress to discuss the American-Iranian conflict. According to Senator B. Johnston, one of the participants in this meeting, the President confirmed that the administration has no intention of extraditing the former shah to the Iranian people. In J. Carter's opinion, the senator said, the honour of the United States is more important than the lives of the hostages. The President does not think, the senator said, that the release of the hostages would mean the end of the conflict.

Commenting on J. Carter's statement at the White House meeting with legislators, the Washington POST says that it immediately gave rise to rumours about a possible retaliatory blow against Iran. Privately, the newspaper adds, officials, have long been speculating that the President may order some retaliatory measure against Iran even if the hostages are set free unharmed.

The Pentagon's official spokesman said that the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five escort ships are now approaching the shores of Iran where a group of American naval ships with the aircraft carrier Midway at the head is already staying. After they get together the U.S. naval squadron in the area will number 19 vessels. The Washington POST writes in this connection that the targets they may strike are already specified. Among them are oil fields at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, an oil refinery in Abadan as well as Kharq Island where oil is loaded into tankers. The Washington STAR reports that the United States is redeploying its troops so that they could carry out military operations against Iran.

CORAL SEA REPLACES MIDWAY , KITTY HAWK IN PACIFIC

LD281258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea has left the Japanese Port of Yokosuka, one of the Pentagon's biggest naval bases in the Far East. With a protective escort, Coral Sea has gone on combat patrol in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. This is explained by the fact that the strike force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk, have been urgently transferred to the Indian Ocean in connection with the exacerbation of Iranian-American relations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DELEGATION OF GOVERNORS AT KREMLIN

LD282114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 November, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received at the Kremlin a delegation of U.S. state governors headed by Robert Ray, governor of Iowa.

In the course of the conversation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov spoke of the life of the Soviet people. He drew the attention of the American visitors to the important tenets contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and dwelt on the work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is taking place in Moscow.

During the discussion of questions relating to Soviet-American relations and certain international problems, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed the need for a consistent and full implementation of the accords reached during the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter.

The Soviet Union, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, is steadfastly pursuing a Leninist peace policy and is invariably advocating a strengthening of international security, a cessation of the armaments race and disarmament. A fresh and vivid manifestation of this consistent course is the set of initiating proposals put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech, which met with a broad positive response among peace-loving peoples.

For their part, the American governors noted that the delegation's trip to the Soviet Union as part of a reciprocal exchange of visits will promote an expansion of traditional contacts in this field between the United States and the USSR. The visitors spoke in favor of a development of mutual understanding between both countries.

PRIME MINISTER OHIRA MAKES PROGRAM SPEECH TO DIET

LD272126 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 27, TASS--The program speech by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira today sounded as a recognition of the complex position of the government of the liberal democrats. Addressing the deputies of the two houses of parliament he had to state that the country continues encountering acute and complex internal problems. The position of the Japanese economy is still characterised by instability. Prices continue going up and the rate of the yen going down, and the energy crisis is becoming aggravated. In this connection one of the most urgent tasks, according to M. Ohira, is to take measures to normalize finances. For these purposes the government intends to reduce state expenditure as well as reconsider the taxation system. It is being planned to carry out a reform of the state apparatus for the purposes of raising its effectiveness.

The problems of the energy crisis occupied a special place in the prime minister's speech. Japan which almost fully depends on the import of oil is deeply concerned over the present state of affairs in the Middle East and in Iran, in particular. The government intends to make efforts to promote a stabilization of the situation in that part of the world, M. Ohira pointed out.

Touching upon the government's foreign policy program the prime minister again emphasized that friendly relations with the USA remain the pivot of Japan's foreign policy. Along with this, the government will develop its contacts with the PRC and South Korea as well as broaden cooperation with countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Speaking of relations with the Soviet Union, M. Ohira expressed an intention to maintain good, neighbourly and friendly contacts with the Soviet Union but at the same time he repeated unfounded territorial claims to the USSR.

In conclusion of his speech, M. Ohira expressed a view that in the eighties Japan will have to encounter still more serious problems than in the previous decade.

JAPAN PLANNING AIR, NAVAL BASE ON IWO JIMA

LD281246 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Lobachev reports:

A feverish atmosphere is reigning these days in the office of Chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan Enji Jubota and his deputies. The go-getters of the war department are trying to push through a new project of the National Defence Agency--the construction of an air force and naval base of the "Self-Defence Forces" on Iwo Jima Island.

Having decided to build this military installation on the island situated at a distance of 1,200 kilometres south of Tokyo, Japan's military circles are making efforts to get out of tax payers' pockets the funds necessary for it. According to preliminary estimates, the new venture designed for a term of six years will cost the state 10,000 yen. Already in the next fiscal year, the advocates of strengthening the might of the Japanese army intend to spend more than 300 million yen on the construction of a base on Iwo Jima.

The new step taken by the National Defence Agency on the way of military preparations, is explained by them by the fact that the advantageous geographical position of Iwo Jima Island makes it a convenient place for air force exercises, whose holding in the territory of Japan itself, touches off growing protests from the Japanese generals to Iwo Jima is the important strategic position of the island lying on the crossroads of sea lanes, through which oil is delivered from the Middle East to Japan and the USA.

In the opinion of local observers, the construction of a new Japanese army base is aimed in the first place at ensuring Japanese-American military interests in that part of the Pacific and designed to meet Washington's demand for broadening the sphere of activity of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

COMMENTARY ON DECEMBER SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION

SK271138 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 24 Nov 79 SK

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] It was announced in Seoul that the presidential election would be held in early December in accordance with the current Constitution.

As is known, the Yusin Constitution fabricated in 1972 prescribes that South Korea's President is elected by the National Conference for Unification [NCU].

A clause in the Constitution on the NCU notes that the decision of the conference represents the (?collective) will of the people and its decision is considered final.

A question which is naturally raised is how the NCU, the (?members of which were elected under the antidemocratic constitution,) and those who refuse to listen to the opinion of the broad masses, can represent the (?collective) opinion of the people? Of course, the answer is that it cannot [passage indistinct].

In connection with the upcoming presidential election in South Korea, foreign observers, considering all the facts, forecast that the (?new South Korean regime will still be a military one attaching importance to security), and that a politician who (?would respect the U.S. policy aimed at keeping South Korea) [word indistinct] (?in Asia) will be elected President.

The broad social circles of South Korea show concern at this. [Word indistinct] stated that the forthcoming election would be rejected.

The opposition party is demanding that the antidemocratic constitution fabricated in 1972 be abolished, a fundamental political reform be brought about, all the political prisoners be released, the oppressive measures be countermanded and freedoms be restored.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS YUGOSLAV NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD282310 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Esteemed listeners: Representatives of the Moscow public gathered together in the October Hall of the Trade Union House--one of the most beautiful and festive halls in Moscow--to mark the Day of the Republic, the Yugoslav people's national holiday. Presiding at the soiree were the guests of honor, including prominent statesmen and social workers: Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mikhail Yasnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Soviet generals who took part in the liberation of Yugoslavia.

The soiree was opened by Valentin Makeyev, secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom. Addressing Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union, and the members of the embassy staff on behalf of the millions of working-class citizens and the intelligentisa of Moscow, Valentin Makeyev voiced his heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of their holiday and conveyed to the peoples of Yugoslavia best wishes for further new successes in the building of socialism.

After the singing of the national anthems of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, took the floor. The broad celebration of Republic Day has become a good and beautiful tradition in our country and a convincing manifestation of the friendship between the peoples of our countries, he said. Speaking about the historical sources of this friendship, Vitaliy Morozov said that it had grown even stronger during the unforgetable days of the October Revolution in 1917. In World War II, he said, this friendship acquired a special meaning and quality.

Turning then to our peoples' joint struggle against the common foe and on the Belgrade operation--which was carried out in a brilliant style by the Soviet Army and Yugoslav fighters--Vitaliy Morozov spoke about the creation of the new Yugoslavia, the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia and its historic decision. Vitaliy Morozov's principal remarks focused on the current successful development of relations between our two countries and, in this context he said: [begin recording in Russian fading to Serbo-Croatian translation]

The Soviet people note with pleasure that cooperation between our countries has assumed a stable, planned character. A reliable basis for stable relations and the consolodiation of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is provided by the principles and presuppositions fixed in the Soviet-Yugoslav joint documents adopted during the meetings and talks between our two countries' leaders, Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito.

The comradery between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia also play a significant role in the strengthening of comprehensive relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Contacts are successfully maintained between our parliaments, governments and various social organizations, and there are successful links between individual regions, republics and towns. [end recording]

Vitaliy Morozov also dwelt on trade and economic cooperation, which is also developing dynamically. In describing this cooperation, Vitaliy Morozov quoted some interesting data and figures. He said that, for instance, reciprocal exchanges of goods in the current 5-year period would be worth over $14 billion, which would be almost 2 and ½ times as much as in the preceding 5 years. A total of 120 industrial enterprises are being built or reconstructed with Soviet participation, and 60 of these have already been put into operation. The total output of the power stations built in Yugoslavia with Soviet experts' participation now amounts to over 3 million kilowatts. Vitaliy Morozov went on: [begin recording in Russian fading to Serbo-Croatian translation]

All the progressive people of the world marked the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, the bloodiest and most destructive war ever known to mankind. [end recording]

After stressing the enormous losses our peoples suffered in that war, Comrade Morozov dwelt on the concrete measures which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were taking in the post-war years to preserve peace in the world.

He mentioned the SALT II treaty, which was signed last summer by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter, and noted the Soviet Union's new peaceful initiatives outlined by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin, which has met with a broad response from the entire peaceloving public of the world.

We hold in high esteem the efforts of Socialist Yugoslavia and the activity of Comrade Josip Broz Tito in the struggle for the peace and security of nations, Vitaliy Morozov said. Regardless of differences in the assessment of certain foreign political questions, the decisive significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations is played by the fundamental supposition that in international affairs both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia strive for peace, the relaxation of tension, the independence of all countries and peoples, and for social progress.

Comrade Morozov went on to speak about the Soviet people's work successes and about the socialist competition which developed in our country in honor of the forthcoming 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Speaking about the Soviet people's glorious feat, Vitaliy Morozov stressed: [begin recording in Russian fading to Serbo-Croatian translation]

Our party and the whole of our people hold high the banner of proletarian socialist internationalism. The working people of the Soviet Union are an inseparable part of the international working class, of the world army of labor which is struggling for the reorganization of the world according to just principles. With their successes in all fields of communist building, the Soviet people are making their international contribution by increasing the power of the world socialist system. They are contributing to the comprehensive development of cooperation among the socialist countries and to the consolidation of peace throughout the world. [end recording]

AUCCTU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD281453 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "Delegations Return"]

[Text] On 24 November a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus returned to Moscow from Belgrade. The delegation had visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROMANIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD281303 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Yakov Malykin commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the Soviet-Romanian government agreement on specialization and cooperation in production and the supply of chemical products for the years 1981-1985 was signed recently in Bucharest.

There are at the moment in force more than 20 agreements on various spheres of technical and production activities. As early as the first years of socialist construction in Romania and continuing into the present, the USSR has based its relations with Romania on the sincere wish to give fraternal aid to the Romanian people in its socialist construction and to contribute to the progress of its socialist economy. This wish is also reflected in the message sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress, in which was expressed the conviction that Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation which corresponds to the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples and of all socialist community countries, as well as to the interests of peace and socialism, will continue to develop and consolidate. The report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 12th RCP Congress emphasizes that Romania attaches great importance to its relations with the USSR and the CPSU. It is well known what a great significance the over one hundred large enterprises built with Soviet technical aid in the years following the signing in 1948 of the Soviet-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has had for the Romanian economy.

The bilateral and multilateral economic links within the CEMA help solve difficult problems and bring to a higher stage our economic cooperation. Speaking at the Soviet-Romanian friendship rally at the Ploiesti oil equipment plant, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the 12th RCP Congress, Comrade Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo said: The strength and validity of our community lies in the fact that within it the national and international interests of all countries are blended rationally and harmoniously.

GOSPLAN HEAD DISCUSSES 'URGENT QUESTIONS' WITH KADAR

LD281443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Urgent Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Budapest, 24 November, TASS--J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today received N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is here. Urgent questions of the further development of comprehensive Soviet-Hungarian cooperation were discussed during the meeting, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH POLISH, SPANISH FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS

LD281449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 22 November between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and J. Olszewski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

On the same day N.S. Patolichev met with I. de Quintana, Spanish deputy minister of commerce and tourism.

Meets With GDR's Soelle

LD281447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 20 November between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. They discussed questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and the USSR.

BAYBAKOV, BULGARIA'S LUKANOV MEET ON PLANNING MATTERS

LD281439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Questions of Specialization and Production Sharing Discussed"]

[Text] On 20 November N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow. Questions on the implementation of the master plan for specialization and production sharing in the sphere of material production between the USSR and Bulgaria up to 1900 and the coordination of USSR and Bulgarian state plans for 1981-1985 were discussed.

Taking part in the talk were K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Katushev, Lukanov Meeting

LD281441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 22 November K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

HAIG SPEECH IN PARIS DISPLAYS ANTI-SOVIETISM, GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY

LD281005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "General Haig's Paris 'Show'"]

[Text] Paris--The other day the Conference Hall of Paris Intercontinental Hotel in Paris was the stage for what in the United States is called a "one man show." U.S. Gen A. Haig, until quite recently supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, was speaking here. He was invited to chair a so-called "seminar" on the theme of "European Security and Soviet Strategy" organized by the weekly LE FIGARO magazine. The general perorated; the other speakers only played up to him.

Of course, not only the form but also the content of the "seminar" thought up by the Paris magazine is noteworthy. The Intercontinental Hotel was the launch pad for an operation not only on a West European scale, but on a wider, one might say intercontinental scale.

Addressing the 200 guests--politicians and political scientists, diplomats, businessmen and journalists invited by the weekly--General Haig put forward ideas which were no revelation for them. Quite recently he was putting them forward at a NATO colloquium in Brussels.

This time too the dominant note in the bellicose geopolitician's speech was anti-Sovietism. According to Haig it is exclusively our country's policy which constitutes a threat to peace. Of course, he has no arguments to support this. He makes do with inventions intended to show that the USSR allegedly has military superiority over the United States, and the Warsaw Pact forces over NATO. The SALT II treaty, which acknowledges and fixes the existing strategic equilibrium, does not exist for the general.

Haig placed the main emphasis on inspiring hostility in the audience with respect to the process of detente and peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union. Although the general was educated not only at the United States Military Academy at West Point but also at Georgetown University, his reasonings rather reflect the views of a poorly trained person with an equally poor sense of responsibility. He sees a "threat to the Free World" in the Soviet economy, in our ideology and in our morality. In his view any of these "components" is enough to absolutely preclude peaceful coexistence with the USSR and to require that the West engage in purely military preparations.

The retired commander in chief spoke easily, as if reciting from memory. And well he might. He recently made a tour of 34 American states and repeated his speech dozens and dozens of times. Haig sees a need for changes in the West's global strategy in the fact that "in the period 1982 through 1990 the United States will become increasingly vulnerable...." Why? Because Washington and its allies, it seems, have spent and are spending too little on arms production. The United States, the general promised, will never abandon its friends in trouble. But he demanded firmly, almost peremptorily, that they show concern for their own military needs. In brief, a still greater mobilization and rallying of the NATO countries are needed.

The Pentagon strategist sees wider political and geographical horizons for developing the activity of the North Atlantic alliance. He spoke a great deal about raw material sources which the West cannot do without. The fact that they belong to the peoples of developing states, who want to dispose of their own wealth independently, is of no concern to him. [paragraph continues]

The general, thinking in terms of "gunboat politics," Haig, as people note, loves his traditional conservatism, has thought up a striking formula to justify his "approach": The nonalined countries, it turns out, are only "instruments of Soviet hegemonism under cover of national liberation wars." That being so, there is no need to stand on ceremony with the liberation movement, it is simply necessary to set up NATO "fire brigades" and use them more frequently--in the Near and Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

The impression is created that Haig is more tranquil about Asia. The general, who is clearly gambling on the "Chinese card," approves the "pragmatic changes in Beijing." He advised the West European partners of the United States to help China in everything to enable it to become "stronger."

The meeting at the Intercontinental is one of many "psychological attacks" now being carried out in the West. The task of the American "Hawk" invited by the Paris weekly was to prepare the ground for the implementation of the well-known Pentagon and NATO plans on deploying new nuclear missle weapons in West European countries. One must suppose that it was no accident that this "seminar" was organized specifically in Paris. The NATO bosses have not given up hope of bringing France back into the bloc's military organization.

The Paris press' first responses to the meeting at the Intercontinental Hotel indicate that the French public is concerned and disturbed by Haig's propaganda "show," which was put on with the help of local ultra-Atlanticists. The French want to see their country independent in the diplomatic, economic and, ultimately, defense spheres, and no enthusiasm is aroused in them by attempts to draw France back into the channel of U.S. military policy and subugate it to Washington's strategic interests.

This very critical attitude is best conveyed by the headline to an article published in a recent issue of LE MONDE: "General Haig, Go Home!" The latest tour by the soloist of the American military-industrial complex has clearly brought forth no ovations on the banks of the Seine.

FRENCH LECTURERS' VISA APPLICATIONS REJECTED

LD261451 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 79 p 6 LD

["D.V." dispatch: "Soviet Union--Application for Visas by Two French Lecturers Rejected"]

[Text] Moscow--Applications for visas for the new academic year submitted by two French lecturers who worked in the USSR during the last academic year have been rejected. The Soviet authorities have apparently accused one of them, who taught in Kishinec, (the capital of Moldavia), of violating regulations governing foreigners' movements in the Soviet Union.

No reason has been given for the rejection of the visa application submitted by the other lecturer, Mr. Alain Repaux who was an assistant in Leningrad and later a lecturer in Kharkov. Mr Repaux, who was apparently assured by the Higher Education Ministry that he would be appointed to some position at the Moscow Petroleum Institute [as published] had his visa application rejected twice--on 25 September and 15 October. Representations made by the French Embassy in Moscow have had no effect.

Let us recall that in 1977 several French assistants and lecturers had their applications for a renewal of their visas rejected. However, the matter was settled following intervention by the French authorities.

GISCARD, SUAREZ DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF SPANISH ENTRY INTO EEC

LD271306 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 27, TASS--The Chairman of the Spanish Government Adolfo Suarez, who is on an official visit in France, conducted talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre. These meetings, as it was announced, were devoted first of all to a study of questions connected with Spain's plans of joining the Common Market.

Both French and Spanish leaders officially recognize the complexity of the problems arising as a result of Spain's joining of the EEC. In an interview to French television Suarez said that he was "well aware of the concern of some agricultural and industrial circles in France." At the same time he said that Spanish industrialists, too, were alarmed by the possible intensification of competition.

Commenting on the Franco-Spanish talks, the Paris press draws attention to the serious contradictions between the two countries. It is not clear to this day how the Spanish and French delegations will manage to work out a common position on the problem of Spain's joining of the EEC, stresses the newspaper LES ECHOS.

The French president and Adolfo Suarez also discussed the question of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid in 1980 of representatives of participatory states in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and the situation in North Africa.

In his interview to French television the chairman of the Spanish Government said the positions of the two countries on many foreign policy problems coincided.

GISCARD DISCUSSES IRANIAN SITUATION, PHONE CALLS TO CARTER

LD281004 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 28, TASS--Speaking on television, President Giscard d'Estaing of France said that the Iranian revolution is a reality, which has become a fundamental force of Iran's life. This revolution, he pointed out, is an expression of discontent and sufferings of the people, which in social and political terms had long lived in conditions of poverty and dependence.

Touching upon the present state of relations between Iran and the USA, he said that they are characterized by serious differences. V. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had twice talked on the phone with U.S. President J. Carter in recent days.

POPE JOHN PAUL BEGINS VISIT TO TURKEY

LD281810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy and Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Text] John Paul II, the Roman Catholic pope, has arrived in Turkey on an official visit. This is his first visit to a country where the majority of the population confesses Islam. He will have talks with Dimitrios I, the Orthodox patriarch. According to a DPA report, the purpose of the talks will be to try to draw the two churches closer together--churches that have been divided for almost 1,000 years. As John Paul II arrived in Ankara, the airport of the Turkish capital and the streets along which the head of the Roman Catholic Church went on his way to his residence were guarded by hundreds of armed soldiers. These measures were taken following threats by extremists to carry out a terrorist attack on the Roman pope.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Replacement of Bani Sadr

LD282042 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 28, TASS--It was announced here today that Sadeq Qotbzadeh is appointed minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. PARS news agency has reported that Qotbzadeh has replaced in this post Abol Hasan Bani Sadr whom the Islamic Revolutionary Council, after the resignation of the government of Bazargan, appointed curator of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and minister of economy and finance, Bani Sadr has kept the post of Iranian economy and finance minister. Previously, Sadeq Qotbzadeh was executive director of the National Radio and Television of Iran.

Khomeyni, Hansen Statements

LD282150 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 28, TASS--In an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE Ayatollah Khomeyni said: "We have never insulted or humiliated the American people for whom we have profound respect. The present crisis in Iranian-American relations was provoked by those who gave refuge to a criminal, the former shah of Iran. What Washington opened in Tehran is not an embassy but a base for espionage and subversion." G. Hansen, an American congressman, who paid a private visit to Tehran, criticised the Carter administration for allowing the shah to arrive in the United States despite warnings from Iran. G. Hansen said that Kissinger and Rockefeller who used their influence with the U.S. Government to secure permission for the shah's entry in the USA, should arrive in Tehran and take the place of the 49 American hostages. In accordance with Ayatollah Khomeyni's appeal to Iranian youth to prepare to repel a possible foreign intervention, the local television transmits special programs to teach the population to handle firearms.

Suit Against Shah

LD281954 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--The Iranian Government has brought in, in New York, an action against the former shah and his family, demanding that they compensate an 81 billion dollars damage to the Iranian people. The suit points out that huge amounts of money were wasted or misspent by the shah, including for personal aims. On behalf of the Iranian Government the action was brought in by two U.S. legal firms.

Reaction to U.S. Threats

LD281444 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 28, TASS--Iran is adopting additional measures in connection with the continued threats of military intervention on the part of the United States. It has been announced here that planes of foreign air companies which are flying to Iran should strictly adhere to the air corridors and the height of flights established by the Iranian authorities.

Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed in a statement, reported by the PARS news agency, that the trial of the deposed monarch can be held only in Iran. He said that it is impossible to send abroad documents, discovered in Iran, attesting to the shah's crimes, as it is impossible to send abroad hundreds of thousands of witnesses of mass murders committed by the former regime. In connection with press reports on the plans to release the American hostages militarily, the students, who are holding the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran, said that the building has been mined.

U.S. Ships in Red Sea

LD282110 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 28, TASS--Two U.S. warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, passed today through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. MENA news agency reported that the warships are heading for the Persian Gulf area.

CASUALTIES MOUNT AFTER EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHEAST IRAN

LD291052 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 29, TASS--The number of casualties of the earthquake, which rocked northeast Iran on November 27, is growing. According to the latest data, earth tremors of a force up to 6.5 on the Richter scale have completely destroyed five villages. Sixteen persons have died and 23 have been heavily injured. The communication of a number of populated localities with the Iranian capital has been disrupted, which impedes rescue operations. The same area was rocked by a powerful earthquake early this month, killing more than 300 Iranian citizens.

SAUDI FORCES FLUSHING OUT MOSQUE RAIDERS IN MECCA

LD201034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Saudi Arabia, an isolated group of the raiders who took over the sacred Moslem Grand Mosque in Mecca a week ago are still hiding out in the basements of the mosque, offering armed resistance to the Saudi security forces. News agencies, quoting Riyadh Radio, indicate that the Saudi security forces are blocking the exit from the basements and are using tear gas against the raiders.

SAUDIS GIVE MILLER NO PROMISES ON OIL FOR 1980

LD271534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov and Aleksy Sokolov]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary Miller is continuing his tour to countries in the Near East. Right now he is completing talks in Abu Dhabi with leaders of the United Arab Emirates to try to make them cancel their plans to reduce oil extraction by 110,000 barrels daily. As has already been reported, the United States has lost 700,000 barrels of Iranian oil daily as a result of the American-Iranian crisis. This is why Washington sent its emissary to the Near East in order to persuade the main oil suppliers not to reduce oil extraction if only for the period while Iranian-American relations are exacerbated. In Saudi Arabia, which the American secretary visited first of all, Miller was unsuccessful in obtaining a positive reply to his demands. He was promised, it is true, that oil extraction and deliveries would not be reduced during this year. The matter of deliveries next year, said Al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, would be decided separately. The Saudi Arabian leaders also let Miller understand that the price per barrel, that is 159 litres of oil, would rise from $18 to $23.5--the price at which oil is sold by the majority of OPEC member countries. During his tour Miller is also to discuss the matter of oil supplies to the United States with the Kuwaiti leadership.

TIDE OF MODERN HISTORY FAVORS JUST STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIANS

ID282014 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 28 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Tysovskiy writes: On November 29 all peace forces of the world will be celebrating the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. Nowadays support for the just demand of the Palestinians declaring for the restoration of the rights taken away from them is particularly topical, as it is becoming increasingly clearer that the tripartite Camp David agreements constitute an open attempt by the USA, Israel and Egypt at "resolving" the Middle East crisis to the detriment of the interests of the Arab peoples, at evading a settlement of the Palestine problem, which is the core and essence of the Middle East crisis. The courageous struggle by the Palestinian patriots under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, political realism in combination with the determination to fight for their ideals have contributed in a large measure to a growth of the prestige of the PLO in the international arena, understanding of the noble aims of the struggle of the destitute Palestinians by world public. The PLO's prestige has particularly highly risen against the background of a permanent decline of the reputation of the Israeli aggressors, whose political course was equated by the world community of nations with one of the forms of racialism.

At their summit meeting in Rabat in 1974 the Arab countries endorsed the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. On these days all efforts by As-Sadat, Begin and the U.S. administration are directed at bypassing the PLO status, at "settling" the Palestinian question through "quislings", who allegedly speak on behalf of the Palestinians and accept any forms of Israeli rule, which Tel Aviv and Cairo are trying to impose on them. In these conditions a tremendous role has been played by the World Congress of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples, which was held in Lisbon on November 2-6, 1979. It most clearly declared support by world public for the inalienable rights of Palestinians. The tenth Arab summit meeting held in Tunis on November 20-22, 1979, has also been a milestone in the coordination of general Arab actions directed at frustrating these attempts. In a certain sense, the Palestinian problem is a lamentable anachronism in this day and age, when most people of the world have gained both independence and national sovereignty within the framework of their statehood.

Only the racialist regimes of South Africa and Israel continue clinging tenaciously to the past using methods of terror and suppression against entire peoples. The just character of the struggle by the Palestinians for their national liberation does not leave doubt even with those who, with their selfish political interests, support Tel Aviv's actions against the Palestinians in the occupied territories and in southern Lebanon. Facts, however, indicate that there are ever fewer such people, including in the countries of the West. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it regards the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people as a component part of the world process of the national liberation movement, giving to it all-round political, moral and material support. As is seen from the joint communique on the visit to the USSR of chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, the sides expressed determination to step up efforts in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, including the Palestinian territories, creation by the Palestinians of their independent state and return of the Palestinians to their homes. This stand meets the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine and is highly evaluated by its leadership.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GROWING POPULARITY OF MARXISM-LENISM

LD281112 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We now present a commentary by Nikolay Gavrilov on the Marxist-Leninist ideology in Africa:

First let's recall an event that took place in July 1975: the conference of political parties of some African states in Tunis. The conference was to discuss how African nations could achieve socialism and how to plan economic development in Africa. Its participants hoped to hear an unbiassed account of Africa's progress toward socialism. Many of them were quite disappointed. It appeared that the organizers of the conference had one goal in view: to convince those present of the fact that Marxism-Leninism and African reality were incompatible. Their key argument was that Marxism-Leninism was a foreign ideology that was inapplicable to specific features of African society.

Life, however, has shown that they were wrong. The second half of this decade has seen the emergence of a number of African states whose leading parties proclaim Marxism-Leninism as their ideology. The striving of Africa's progressive forces for socialism is based not only on the personal inclinations of certain African leaders but primarily on the requirements of social development in Africa. As it is, the gaining of political independence has set new tasks for the former colonies: the tasks of economic and social liberation that cannot be resolved in conditions of capitalist development.

The overcoming of economic backwardness, the overpowering of the legacy of the colonial past and the eliminatinn of all forms of inequality and exploitation are inevitably connected with an acute struggle against imperialism and the local reactionary forces, and life has shown that success in this sphere can be gained only when this struggle is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. That is why African reactionary forces and the capitalist media so fiercely attack this revolutionary ideology. Since millions of Africans have come to believe in this ideology it will inevitably turn into a powerful force that will sweep all types of exploiters off the African Continent.

Twenty-eight percent of Africa's territory and nearly one-fourth of its population now belong to the countries of socialist orientation. We cannot say, however, that all revolutionary democrats in those countries follow Marxist-Leninist principles, though in many questions of social development their stand approximates socialist ideals. Some people say that Marxism-Leninism means a hard line of development. This is wrong. Marxism-Leninism says socialism can be gained by different approaches, although the road to socialism has certain common features.

The chairman of the Benin People's Revolution Party, Mathieu Kerekou, has said that Marxism-Leninism is the philosophical compass of the people of Benin, who believe that it is their internationalist duty to study this ideology, to apply it to their national requirements and to use it in resolving the problems of their economic, social and cultural development. A similar attitude to Marxism-Leninism is shown by the people of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the Congo. This shows that the growing ideological maturity of revolutionary democrats in Africa continues. Marxism-Leninism is a universal ideology: take the growing popularity of Marxist-Leninist ideas with the broad circles of African public or the striving of revolutionary democrats to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism as an effective instrument of struggle against imperialists and capitalists, a struggle for true social liberation.

BREZHNEV SPEECH TO CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD281510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 27 November 1979;

[Text] Comrades: The question we are discussing today is of great economic and political significance. Next year is not only the final year of the present 5-year plan period, but is also the basis on which the next 5-year-plan period is built. It is the year of preparation for the 26th party congress. It is precisely from these positions that one must approach the evaluation of the work done and of the tasks for the year 1980.

The plenum has listened to reports from Comrades Baybakov and Garbuzov. One may note with satisfaction that since the beginning of the 5-year-plan period, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, we have advanced considerably in the development of the national economy, in further raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people and in strengthening the defensive capability of our homeland. For the 4 years, by comparison with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the country will have obtained a national income greater by R323 billion; industrial production by R600 billion, and gross agricultural production will have grown by more than R40 billion.

The scope of the creative activities of Soviet people shows up particularly brightly in the tremendous scale of construction work. Capital investment in the national economy for the 4 years will have exceeded R500 billion. This will enable basic production assets to be expanded considerably. By the end of 1979, they will comprise more than R1 trillion, and will have been renewed by almost one third, including in industry by 30 percent, and in agriculture by 41 percent. These percentages include about 1,000 major new industrial enterprises. Among them are such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskyoe hydro electric power station; the Kama motor vehicle plant; the Atommash plant. They include the Leningrad, Kursk, Chernobyl and Armenian atomic power stations; the Lisichansk and Pavlodar oil refineries; the Kursk leather plant; meat combines in Lipetsk and Zhitomir; the main Kakhovka mainline canal; and many others.

The dynamic development of the territorial production complexes is continuing. Over the 4 years the West Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Orenburg, Lower Kama and other complexes have secured all the growth in the extraction of oil and gas, a considerable part of the generation of electric power, extraction of iron ore, coal, and the output of trucks and tractors. More than 1,500 km of railway track have been laid on the BAM.

From the first days of the 5-year-plan emphasis was placed on the basic industries of the national economy--to increase production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, the generation of electric power and the extraction of coal and oil. Thus, 585 million tons of oil including gas condensate, or 94 million tons more than 1975, will be extracted this year. Extraction of gas is growing rapidly, and over the same period will increase by 40 percent and exceed 400 billion cubic meters. Electric power generation will grow by 20 percent and total 1.25 trillion kwh. The structure of industrial production is being improved by the accelerated development of those industries which determine technical progress. Whereas the volume of industrial production in 1979 compared with 1975 increased by 20 percent, engineering and metal-working will grow by 40 percent, and the chemical and petrochemical industry by 25 percent. The output of consumer goods is increasing, and the market has been more fully supplied with article which improve living conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum is fully justified in highly evaluating the work of the front-rankers of our industries and the best collectives of all sectors of industry.

The party's agrarian policy has been consistently implemented. Rural areas have received 1.5 million tractors, 426,000 grain harvesters, more than 1 million trucks, 317 million tons of mineral fertilizers, and machines for animal husbandry and feed production worth over R7 billion. The rate at which agriculture is being transformed into a highly-developed sector of the economy is convincingly demonstrated by the fact that the power-labor ratio will grow 1.4 times. As a result we have been able to raise the productivity of agriculture and overcome at lesser cost the vagaries of the weather, from which the main grain-growing areas of our country suffer in some years.

Changes in the countryside, the energy and will of the party, and the valiant labor of the people have enabled the average annual crop of grain to be raised in 4 years to 209 million tons, which is nearly 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Even in this very difficult year, 179 million tons of grain have been gathered. Nationwide thanks from the entire people to the toilers of Kazakhstan; some 1.26 billion foods of quality Kazakh grain already lie in the country's grain stores. Orenburgskaya, Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Amurskaya oblasts of the Russian Federation, and Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts of the Ukraine have successfully fulfilled the plans and made a weighty contribution to grain procurement. Farms in the Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays and Bashkirskaya ASSR have sold a considerable quantity of grain to the state. Good results have been achieved by the rural toilers of Azerbaijan, Moldavia, the cotton-growers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan, the potato-growers of the Ukraine and Belorussia, and the teagrowers of Georgia and some other republics and oblasts. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in those republics and oblasts which particularly suffered from the weather conditions have worked conscientiously and in a shock manner.

Permit me, on behalf of the participants of the plenum, to express profound gratitude to the agricultural workers, the townspeople and servicemen of the armed forces who have helped the countryside, and to all who have fought valiantly for each ton of the harvest in 1979.

The successes of the national economy have enabled the party's course in solving some of the most important social questions and in raising the people's living standards to be implemented in a systematic manner. The most telling indices here are real per capital incomes: They have risen over 4 years by over 13 percent. The 5 year plan tasks for increasing wages for industrial and office workers, as well as kolkhoz farmers' incomes, are being fulfilled. This year the introduction of new, higher rates of wages is being completed for 31 million industrial and office workers in nonproductive sectors.

Supplementary benefits have been allocated to certain categories of workers in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal and oil-shale industry, the textile industry and agriculture. The wages of frontline workers in the construction industry have been raised. Recently it has been decided to increase the wages of railroad workers in the eastern regions of the country and to introduce a payment for long service at MP [Ministry of Railways] enterprises. The sale of consumer goods has increased. Retail trade turnover, expressed in comparable prices, will increase by 18 percent and the volume of consumer services by one-third. A huge sum, more than R410,000 billion, will be made up by social services funds.

The address of these billions is well known: to satisfy more fully the social and cultural needs of the population, to safeguard the further development of public education, improvement of medical aid and organization of workers' recreation, and the payment of pensions and grants. More funds than originally intended have been channeled to housing construction and social and cultural projects. A total of 423 million sq meters of housing: That is the result of 4 years. Many kindergartens, schools, hospitals, clubs and libraries have been built. Also worth study and dissemination is the experience of Muscovites who have gone over to the construction of fully prefabricated high-rise housing blocks. This made possible a significant reduction of expenditure, as well as improvement in the quality of apartments and the architectural appearance of houses.

In this way, comrades, since the beginning of the 5-year period, great work has been done on the implementation of the economic and social policy of the party which was elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Successes are evident, and they are not small. We see in them a good foundation for the solution of economic tasks of the year 1980, for a confident advance along the path of building the material and technical basis of communism. The pace laid down by the draft plan guarantees a substantial increase in the absolute growth of the national income and industrial and agricultural production.

Another positive aspect is the fact that the draft provides for the concentration of forces of such key sectors as power generation, transport, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

Agriculture will receive many machines and fertilizers. Not inconsiderable funds are channeled into the light and food industries. Real income per capita will increase. The high rate of housing construction is to remain. The people's demand for a number of goods will be met more satisfactorily. It is envisaged to broaden external economic relations with CEMA countries and also with other states.

Proceeding from all this, it is possible to approve in the main the draft plan and budget for 1980. I think that the CPSU Central Committee plenum will support this conclusion and agree that both these drafts be submitted for consideration by the session of the Supreme Soviet.

However, does all that has been said here mean that we are fully satisfied with the draft plan and the work results during these 4 years? No, it does not mean that. The materials submitted show that with regard to a number of aspects the tasks for 1980 are lower than those of the 5-year plan. Tension continues to be present in certain sectors of the national economy. Of course, one cannot leave out of account those objective difficulties encountered by the economy in 1979, probably the most complex in the 10th 5-Year Plan period. But if we are to speak of the main reason for bottlenecks and shortcomings still remaining in the economy, then it is because of the fact that in the sphere of further raising the efficiency of production and quality of work we have not been able to move forward to the extent envisaged by the plan.

Not everwhere by any means were the ministries and departments able to overcome the force of inertia or resolutely carry through to the end the task of turning all work toward quality, higher labor productivity and achieving better end results. Vast funds are invested in the national economy. The country has taken first place in the world in the output of many types of fuel and raw materials, in the production of crude iron, steel, cement and mineral fertilizers, and a whole host of other indices. Production assets are increasing all the time, and an increasing amount of labor resources are involved.

And yet the final result which we obtain is smaller than it should be, and smaller than our possibilities permit.

Hence the disproportion, goods in short supply and insufficient reserves.

In this connection I would like to dwell on certain problems, mainly from the viewpoint of what must be done for their solution in 1980 and during the 11th 5-year period. Comrades have already spoken here on shortcomings. I will begin with the question which has become especially acute: the work of transport and, primarily, of rail transport.

Transport has, of course, always played an important role, and now in conditions when industry gravitates in an unprecedented manner to Siberia and the Far East, and when specialization and coordination are intensified, its significance is increasing still further. Seeing the difficulties ahead the party's Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in January 1977 a special decision on measures concerning development of railway transport during the current 5-year plan period.

However, neither the Ministry of Railways nor Gosplan has insured its proper fulfillment. As a result, the plans for shipping important cargoes, including fuel, ore, timber and grain, are flagrantly violated. Comrade Pavlovskiy and other leaders of the Ministry bear a not insignificant share of responsibility for this. They are obliged, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, to put the railways in order without delay and to strengthen discipline in all departments. Urgent measures are needed to reinforce the pool of diesel and electric locomotives, expand and improve repair of wagons and develop station facilities. It is also necessary to increase the responsibility of industrial, construction and trading enterprises for the timely loading and unloading of wagons. Party and administrative organs should daily concern themselves with these and other questions of the operation of transport.

All this, I repeat, brooks no delay. The situation with transport must be changed for the better in the immediate future. But in order to solve radically--I mean its prospects--the problem of transport, this will not suffice. It is necessary to work out a long-term comprehensive program of transport development which would embody the best achievements of scientific and technological thought. This program is called upon to encompass questions of development and coordination of all types of shipments. It should be aimed at modernizing the railways, at a faster rate of growth of pipeline, river and automobile transport and at mechanizing loading and unloading operations. Special attention must be paid to fundamental improvement in the organization of shipments and their more rational planning. The preparation of such a program and the daily effective control of all types of transport demand that the responsibility of the transport ministries and Gosplan of the USSR be considerably enhanced.

Further, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev dwelt on questions of fuel and power engineering. The participants in the plenum, he said, know well that we possess one of the world's major fuel and power complexes. In the last 15 years alone output of electricity and extraction of oil including gas condensate increased almost threefold and of gas more than fourfold. Contemporary power generation relies increasingly on the achievements of science, and on high-productivity equipment. Thus, in Leningrad they have begun producing power units for thermal power stations of 600,000 kw unit power. Equipment has been created for a prototype generating set of 1.2 million kw. Nuclear reactors of 1 million kw have been put into production. This will give a considerable saving in fuel, and in material and labor resources.

However, since the growing requirements of the national economy are only being satisfied with difficulty, it is necessary to think through again and again the whole range of energy problems. If one speaks of the immediate tasks, primarily it is necessary to create sufficient reserves of fuel for the winter. This demands efficient work from oil workers, miners, and workers in the gas industry, and particularly in transport. Plan tasks for the saving of fuel (?absolutely) must be fulfilled. Not only economic organizations, but also all party and administrative organs from top to bottom are called upon to concern themselves with this.

As applied to the eighties, the task is to improve considerably the country's fuel and power balance and primarily to reduce the proportion of oil as a fuel and power balance and primarily to reduce the proportion of oil as a fuel for power stations. Is this practical? Calculations show that it is perfectly practical. For this it is necessary first to take a still more resolute approach to increasing rates of extraction of gas, particularly in West Siberia; and to secure on a wide scale the replacement of mazut by gas. Second, it is necessary to develop more rapidly nuclear power generation; and not only for the production of electricity but also for the needs of district heating [teplofikatsiya]. Here very considerable reserves are in hand; and this is a very profitable business. And third, it is necessary to speed up the commissioning of the Ekibastuz, Kansko-Achinsk and Kuznetsk fuel and power complexes and, of course, the construction of the appropriate power transmission lines, primarily the transmission line Ekibastuz-center, a D.C. line of 1,500-kv voltage rating.

Let us note, by the way, that the construction of the unique thermal power stations in east Kazakhstan so far is going extremely badly [iz ruk von plokho]. I would recommend Comrade Neporozhniy [minister of power and electrification of USSR] to look into this without delay, to intervene energetically in the affairs of Ekibastuz, and to take the necessary measures. But, no matter what the rate is at which we develop power engineering, saving on heat and energy will continue to be a very important state task.

That is why it is necessary to incorporate in plans the growing tasks of replacing outdated and excessively energy-consuming equipment, the acceleration of technological progress, the broad application of power-saving technologies and the raising of the heatproof quality of industrial premises and dwellings. The efforts of every collective and every worker must be geared toward saving fuel and energy.

Finally, it is our duty to think ahead about power engineering of the future, on which the country's economic growth in many ways depends. Consequently long-term plans should envisage the broad construction of nuclear power stations with past neutron reactors, development of work on controlled thermonuclear synthesis, production of synthetic liquid fuel and use of solar and geothermal energy. The accelerated development of power engineering will demand no little effort and major capital investment. A special commission has been set up to determine effective ways of solving the energy problem.

Metallurgy and machine building remain a subject of special concern to us, Comrade Brezhnev said. Despite the vast scale of metal production we still do not have enough. There are three groups of causes for this: First, radical qualitative changes in metallurgy itself are being carried out slowly; second, the introduction of new technological processes in the main industries which consume metal is lagging behind; third, there has been a blatant squandering of metal, unsatisfactory storage and unauthorized usage of it.

It has already been said more than once that with the level of metal production achieved the main direction of the further development of ferrous metallurgy is not so much its quantitative growth, as a radical improvement in quality and a wider range of metal products. I am sure that Comrade Kazanets [USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy] and other comrades responsible for ferrous metallurgy realize this, but in fact the path to technical progress is being pursued sluggishly. The introduction of powerful oxygen convertors and electric furnaces for continuous steel casting is evidently lagging behindhand, and the proportion of economic types of rolled metal is growing unsatisfactorily.

Construction workers, too, bear responsibility for the situation in ferrous metallurgy. The plans for commissioning production capacities are quite often being disrupted. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has a right to hold responsible for this Comrade Goldin, who has been entrusted with the direction of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

Machine building is one of the major consumers of metal. We value the achievements of this industry, we see in its accelerated development some of the most important conditions of technical progress in the whole of the national economy.

We do not pay a low price for finding the means to safeguard its needs. But we also have criticism to make in regard of the machine builders. The volume of metal in many machines and equipment that are made remains excessively high. The proportion of waste in metal working is not diminishing. Precision blanks are being introduced but slowly. The technical level and quality of some kinds of machinery and equipment is open to criticism. There are cases where machines with design faults are accepted for production. A fresh example is the production of Cheboksary tractor plant, a new plant in which great expectations were vested. However, the first consignment of heavy tractors proved of little use for the work they had basically been designed for. The responsibility for this lies with the minister, Comrade Sinitsyn, and the director of the plant, Comrade (Desyatov). Some machine building plants are excessively slow to change over to the production of new, contemporary outputs. In particular, the transition of the Pavlodar tractor plant to the production of the powerful tractor K-701, which has given a good account of itself in conditions of virgin land agriculture, is dragging. Both in machine building and in metallurgy there are a number of directions in which considerable, final national economic results are possible at minimal expense.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev directed attention toward the need to raise the durability of metal products, to step up the fight against corrosion, to accelerate the development of powder metallurgy and also the production of metal substitutes. All this is being done incompletely, I would say half-heartedly. In order to meet the demands of national economy, the state plan committee and appropriate ministries must safeguard in the 11th 5-year period a decisive change toward the quality and economy of metal. There is no other way.

Comrade Brezhnev paid great attention to a big state problem such as capital construction. Every year more than one-fifth of the national income goes into it. On the way in which these means are utilized depend our economic indicators, the pace of the scientific and technological progress in the country and production efficiency. We are building much. At the same time, the state of affairs in capital construction cannot satisfy us. Building schedules are often lagging behind, uncompleted construction has considerably exceeded the established norms.

Resources are not infrequently sent to construction sites which are far from being of primary importance. Here, not only errors and excessive concern for local interests, but also instances of downright arbitrariness are being tolerated. The Central Committee possesses some tangible facts and will issue instructions to have them investigated. Secretaries of kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms are obliged to draw the appropriate conclusions and to resolutely stamp out misappropriation of capital investments and the diversion of workers and materials from important state projects. Analysis shows, Comrade Brezhnev noted, that in a number of cases, the construction of capacities in allied industries is not coordinated. Large plants for the production of fertilizers have been built at the cost of great efforts, and now it is discovered that Comrade Kostandov has capacities for the production of fertilizers totalling millions of tons standing idle. It appears that there is insufficient raw material and gas. What were they thinking of earlier? Why did they allocate cash for the construction of factories if they were not sure that they would be able to operate? We have the right to pose these questions to both Comrade Kostandov and to Gosplan officials.

Yet some more examples: Of the capacities commissioned in past years, of the Ruzayevka and Penza chemical engineering plants, the minister, Comrade Brekhov, used in the first 6-months of 1979 less than half. The chief reason is the lack of cadres, and the question is again raised: Was it not possible to think in time of enlisting cadres? The impression is created that Gosplan does not oppose in the necessary manner the pressure from bureaucracy and local interests which weaken the strength of the plan and hinder proportional growth in the economy. The management of Gosplan must exhibit more firmness, in defending common state interests, and in this the CPSU Central Committee will fully support it.

In examining the draft plan for 1980 it was proposed to reduce the numbers of construction sites being newly started and to do the maximum to complete projects due for commissioning and the speediest commissioning of their capacities. Such are the present tasks. The decisions on the construction of industrial projects must be taken only after a realistic taking into account of all factors which will insure their future uninterrupted work, raw materials, transport and labor forces. When the decision has been taken, capital investments, material and financial resources should be allocated to new construction sites in complete accordance with norms.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the participants in the plenum, who are directly or indirectly connected with capital construction, will approach with full responsibility the fulfillment of tasks which face them in the national economic sphere.

Comrade Brezhnev passed on the problems of supplying the people with foodstuffs, particularly meat. He said: The provision of the uninterrupted supply, and production in sufficient quantity and wide variety, of high-quality food products is one of the most important tasks ensuing from the party's course for raising the prosperity of the working people.

While solving this task, we have, naturally, laid stress on improving agriculture. During the past three 5-year plan periods alone, nearly R400 billion has been invested into the countryside. Considerable capital investments will also be alloted to the countryside during the 11th 5-year period.

At the same time, we have the right and duty to increase the responsibility for rational use of funds and machinery, in order that the strengthening of the material-technical bases in rural areas would make itself felt more, as regards the level of the provision of foodstuffs to the country.

It is known to all of us how complex a sector animal husbandry is. But it is also a fact that a very great deal is being done for it. Although the direct grain needs for food purposes have been fully met for a long time now, we are continuing to increase production of grain crops; we are doing so for the sake of fodder. Thousands of new farms and complexes have been built. The number of cattle is also very impressive. Several years ago a special branch was created which is building machines for animal husbandry and fodder production. And yet the returns have so far been obviously small. For several years now the production of meat has been growing very slowly. It is said that among the reasons is the lack of protein balance feeds. I do not doubt that such a problem exists. However, I am confident that with the present level of all of our economy and with the present-day scale of expenditures for animal husbandry it is possible to cope with this problem, and also with other problems, much more quickly.

Practical measures directed at development of animal husbandry were profoundly examined at the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. To fulfill the decisions of the plenum and considerably to increase the production of meat in the country is the most urgent duty of leaders of agricultural branches, local party and administrative organs, specialists and all animal husbandry workers.

Comrade Brezhnev went on to express some views about the quality of agricultural produce. There are, probably, few sectors in which the final results depend to such a degree on quality. One must, however, acknowledge that to this day kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not paying due attention to this aspect of the matter. Evidently they do not have sufficient incentives in the struggle for high quality produce, and to preserve it properly. Evidently the question of the improvement of such incentives, both material and moral, has come to the fore. Plan indices, and also prices, must be determined by quality to a much greater extent.

In agriculture very much depends, as is known, on the primary processing of produce carried out immediately after the harvest has been gathered: drying, grading, cleaning. If this is not carried out, or is badly carried out, losses and a sharp drop in quality become inevitable.

Besides this, a part of the produce that is gathered, especially vegetables and fruit, which are not suitable for transportation or prolonged storage, can be used, with immediate processing: in the production of juices, tomato puree, salting, fermenting and so on. At the same time the capacities for primary processing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes remain very weak. This means that one must increase the share of sovkhoz and kolkhoz investments which go into setting up these capacities. The experience of leading farms convincingly confirms the effectiveness of this approach.

The system of storing the produce procured by the state is also in need of substantial improvement. It would be more advantageous to store part of it for a certain time directly on the kolkhozes or sovkhozes. In this way it would be possible not only to raise the quality of produce and reduce losses but also to reduce the load on centralized storage points, and make more even use of transport and labor. Consequently, the construction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz stores and depositories must be expanded.

In the final analysis, the consumer judges the quality and quantity of agricultural produce from what he sees and is able to buy in shops. This is why we must strive for the uninterrupted and coordinated operation of all links of the chain which connect the fields or farms to the consumer. Here everything is of equal importance: transport and the production of packaging, storage and processing of produce and, finally, trade.

It is necessary to implement more energetically the directions of the last two plenums of the CPSU Central Committee to overcome the chronic shortcomings which exist in almost everyone of these sectors. It is necessary to improve the work of the food and dairy industry.

Why, for instance, is the range of bread, roll and pastry goods growing smaller? Or why, given the enormous output of milk, are hitches in the supply of dairy produce, butter and cheese tolerated? I think that Comrades Lein [USSR minister of food industry] and Antonov [USSR minister of meat and dairy industry] will grasp that these questions are primarily addressed to them and that they demand a practical solution.

Life has shown, Comrade Brezhnev noted, that agricultural production cannot be viewed in isolation from the system of procurement, transport, storage, processing and marketing of food produce. All this forms a single food complex and it must thus also be planned as a single entity. The distribution of capital investment and other resources must be subordinated to the final aim--improving supplies to the population of foodstuffs. It must also be administered as a single complex, insuring uninterrupted and speedy progress of produce from production to store counters. The system of plan indices for material incentives must be devised in such a way that workers in every sector have a vested interest in supplying the consumer with the greatest possible amount of produce, and high-quality produce at that. It is precisely from these positions that the food question will have to be solved in the new 5-year plan.

The Central Committee is concerned at hitches in supplies of some industrial goods to the population. The volume of production of consumer goods is growing, of course. But the demand for quality and variety evidently outstrips what industry has to offer. Recently letters and complaints have been reaching the CPSU Central Committee and the editorial offices of newspapers about the irregular appearance in the trade of such goods, which for some reason it has become the custom to call minor things: very simple medicines, soap, washing powders, toothbrushes and toothpaste, needles, thread, diapers and other light-industry goods. This, comrades, is inexcusable. The ministries which make such goods, and first and foremost the Ministry of Light Industry under Minister Comrade Tarasov are to blame, so is the Ministry of Trade under Minister Comrade Struyev.

It is the direct responsibility of trade to influence production much more actively and to secure from industry those goods which are really needed by the consumer and to maneuver resources more according to requirements. It is necessary to fulfill the provision already in 1980. It is necessary to find specific people to blame for every scarcity caused by negligence, irresponsibility and stupid bungling and to punish them.

A check carried out by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by People's Control shows that many everyday articles can be successfully produced locally. This is why, while increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments and planning and trade organs at the center it is necessary that production of mass consumer goods be carried out much more thoroughly [obstoyatelno]--and, the main point is, with initiative--by local industry, the consumer cooperatives movement, soviets and their standing commissions.

This will make it possible to exploit local raw materials, better and more effectively, particularly in remote areas.

Summing up the result of what had been said, Comrade Brezhnev noted that in dwelling on certain problems, he had in mind not only to point yet again to existing difficulties. The main point is to be found elsewhere: Whatever section of work is considered, you see everywhere tremendous possibilities and tremendous reserves for successful progress. But in order to exploit them, an advance in the level of management, in the broadest sense of these words, is needed.

In the future 5-year period major changes in the structure and proportions of the economy have to be implemented, the industrial sector and territorial relationships which have come about must be improved, and those links have to be revealed where, at the expense of minimal expenditure, the greatest and speediest effect can be achieved. The union Gosplan, the country's supreme planning body, must interpret all this in a profound manner, calculate it and put into the language of specific plan tasks and figures. Consequently, we are all interested in raising the role of Gosplan and improving its work. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision more than a year ago about Gosplan's work. It is necessary to accelerate the practical implementation of this decision. This will help the Gosplan to prepare the new 5-year plan better.

Its fundamental basis, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, is clear: In order to raise consistently the prosperity of the people it is necessary to implement with doubled and trebled energy the line of the party aimed at raising efficiency and quality. There is no alternative to this line, which must be pursued unswervingly in the 11th 5-year period.

It is important for the CPSU Central Committee to see beforehand how it is proposed to incorporate in a specific manner the line of the party and its decisions in plan tasks and in what way and for what reason it is proposed to increase the efficiency of the economy. We want to know how it is proposed to solve existing problems, too, and also those which we might encounter in the eighties.

That is why the USSR Gosplan has been instructed to present to the CPSU Central Committee next January a general conception of the 11th 5-year plan, taking into account prospects up to 1990. The task has been set in this respect to draft not one but several versions of solving main problems with an objective appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages of each of them.

In tackling the vital tasks facing the national economy, particularly on the threshold of the next 5-year plan, the party counts on active assistance by our scientists, the USSR Academy of Sciences, republican and branch academies and all scientific research institutes. The State Committee for Science and Technology must also work more energetically.

Important and specific measures to improve planning and the whole economic mechanism are defined by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in the summer. These documents, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution, direct all management and planning activity to achieve high ultimate national economic results and to a fuller satisfaction of growing public demands. The reorganization of the economic mechanism is a major economic and political task. Both the USSR Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat need to take unremitting control of the implementation of these decisions. It is important that higher bodies do not infringe on the rights given to enterprises, associations and labor collectives.

Speaking on raising labor productivity and improving the use of labor resources, Comrade Brezhnev set the task of speeding up the mechanization of manual, and first and foremost, heavy work, of displaying increased concern for cultural and everyday service conditions, particularly in the newly developed regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan, of earnestly improving the organization of labor and of training qualified cadres in good time.

Recently, he noted, there has been an increase in the practice of local organs of drawing people from enterprises and institutions into various kinds of work--harvesting, procurement organizations, construction, public amenities and facilities, and so forth. In some cases this is useful to the cause, in others not. But the main point is that much disorganization and irresponsibility are tolerated here. This leads to great loses in labor, disruptinn of the normal work of enterprises, striving by their leaders to keep in reserve a surplus of manpower. It is time to put matters in order here, to liquidate the lack of defined responsibility and sponging. This also concerns the realization of patronage ties between city and countryside.

Comrade Brezhnev paid great attention to the further strengthening of discipline at all levels and in all sections of work. The tasks facing us demand from us, in particular, stricter and tighter checks on the fulfillment of plan tasks and resolutions which have been adopted. Otherwise we will be compelled to return every year to the same old problems. Proceeding from this, the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat will at its sessions hear more frequently from comrades who are responsible for various directions of work. The USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments are very likely to act in an analogous way. I hope that party committees of republics, krays and oblasts will also draw their conclusions from everything that has been said.

There are different kinds of workers. The majority of our cadres are undoubtedly party-minded and knowledgeable people who know how to work and to solve problems put to them. But there are also people of another kind. No matter how much you talk with them and appeal to their conscience and sense of duty and responsibility, nothing will help. Here we must act more resolutely and apply other measures: Replace those who cannot cope with the task entrusted to them, and promote more boldly energetic, creatively thinking comrades who show initiative.

Generally speaking, discipline and order are always necessary. Now, in particular, when the scale of economic activity has grown tremendously, when the network of economic interconnection is becoming increasingly complex, dense and far-flung, they are particularly necessary.

And, not only words about discipline, not only appeals for order but, first of all, laborious and everyday organizational work, the clear-cut verification of fulfillment and a flexible and intelligent cadre policy. It is necessary to react as the situation demands, and immediately, to manifestations of mismanagement, violation of established plans, rules and norms. I hope that such a manner of putting this question will meet with the complete understanding and support of the participants of the plenum.

At the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet it is envisaged to examine a number of important laws: on people's control, on the Supreme Court, on the Procuracy, arbitration and the legal profession [advoktura].

These laws will, no doubt, foster the strengthening of law and order in the country, and hence they will be directly related to the issues we are discussing today; for the strict and absolute fulfillment of the law is one of the unconditional prerequisites for successful functioning of the entire economic mechanism.

The task of party organs and communists is to explain the content and profound democratism of the new laws, actively to assist their implementation and to raise the masses for the struggle against the least lawlessness and least deviations from Soviet socialist law and order.

I would like especially to stress the responsible tasks faced by the people's control organs. It is intended to adopt, in connection with the new law a special decision with the aim that party organs give even more support to the people's control, so that the whole of the multimillion army of people's controllers take a more active part in the general struggle to raise the level of economic work and to fulfill the planned tasks.

In conclusion, Comrade Brezhnev dwelt on the character of organizational mass-political and ideological work as applied to the current national-economic tasks. The main directions of this work are to expand socialist competition in every way, to orientate it toward the quality indices and the struggle to fulfill augmented plans. It means a support for and dissemination of progressive experience, progressive methods and forms of work, which foster higher labor productivity. This means a persistent implementation of an economy regime and rational use of material and financial resources. This means a struggle against violations of labor discipline, carelessness and slackness. The labor collectives must play a growing role in this struggle and it is necessary to broaden their rights.

The mobilization of working people for the fulfillment of the tasks of the last year of the 5-year period must be put into the focus of all our efforts. The tasks of the plan for 1980 are not simple, but they must be fulfilled and exceeded. What is needed for this?

It is necessary to create conditions of high exactingness, of organization and of creative attitude to the business in hand at all sectors of the national economy and in every production unit. We all understand that the socialist economy is unthinkable without the strengthening of its centralized basis [tsentralizovannoye nachalo]. At the same time, in both policy and the economy, the centralism we need is democratic centralism, which opens a wide vista for initiatives from below, for initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, enterprises, associations and local organs.

This follows not only from our world outlook, but also because of economic necessity. Initiative from below is our irreplaceable reserve in speeding up economic development. Thousands and thousands of labor collectives, and millions and millions of conscientious Soviet citizens are thinking about and concerned for the country and its economy. The socialist economic mechanism is called upon to provide a worthy outlet for their overflowing energy and initiative. It is the duty of all party and economic leading officials to improve the style and methods of work in the spirit of the fundamental instructions of the party; this is what the Central Committee of the party demands of them.

Let us have, comrades, less ostentation and ballyhoo, less of what Vladimir Ilich Lenin described as political jabber. The discussion with the Soviet people must be frank, serious and well reasoned. This is what the CPSU Central Committee decision "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" is calling for. Party propaganda and party agitation must be as much to the point as possible and must convincingly and with expertise answer all the questions which concern people. Then the party's word can be translated into labor enthusiasm, into labor efforts by tens of millions of communists and nonparty people.

Next year is the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. In connection with this a decision of the CPSU Central Committee is under preparation, envisaging a number of politically important measures. Their common denominator is to turn 1980 into a year of shock labor, of Leninist labor. It is to this that all party committees, all 1.5 million primary party organizations and party groups, soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must be directed. The reporting and election meetings, which took place in the fall, demonstrated again that the party is ready for new achievements for the benefit of the people. In this lies the guarantee for our unswerving progress, for new successes and achievements.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

We have broadcast the text of the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 27 November 1979. The text is published in the central press today.

SECOND SESSION OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET 10TH CONVOCATION CONTINUES

Debate on Economic Plan, Budget

LD281726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] The USSR Supreme Soviet is discussing the draft plan and budget for 1980. Baybakov and Garbuzov have delivered reports on the two proposals. Both documents were endorsed in principle at the Central Committee plenum yesterday. "After a break, the session opened the debate on the draft plan and budget. It is taking place in separate sittings of the chambers. The Soviet of Nationalities met for its meeting first. Deputy Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council; Deputy Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Obkom of Belorussia, and other speakers addressed the gathering.

They unanimously stressed that, in his speech at the plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a profound analysis of the development of the Soviet economy during the years of the 5-year plan and of the pressing problems that are to be solved in 1980 and subsequent years.

Comrade Brezhnev's instructions have equipped party, administrative and economic cadres, and all working people, with a correct understanding of the tasks facing the country and have provided precise directions for our activity in the further advancement of the national economy.

A sitting of the Soviet of the Union has now opened. The participants in the debate are proposing that the draft plan and budget be endorsed, taking into account the amendments and additions introduced by the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation is continuing its work.

Defense Expenditure Cuts

LD281610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

["USSR: Budget of Peace; New Reduction in Defense Spending"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 November--TASS observer Ivan Artemov writes: The Soviet Government has submitted the 1980 draft state budget for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet, a session of which opened today. In international terms the most noteworthy aspect of the draft budget is perhaps the fact that it envisages a new reduction of the Soviet Union's defense appropriations. Instead of the R17.23 billion in the current year, they will be set next year at 17.1 billion, which represents only 6 percent of all budget expenditures. In comparison with 1970, appropriations for defense in 1980 will be almost R1 billion lower.

Of course, the new reduction in the USSR's defense spending is, in its volume, not so very great, but it represents a striking contrast to the position of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc which have decided to step up their military budgets and to put their decision into practice. The United States for example, is increasing its military spending in the new financial year by roughly $10 billion. And this spending will attain the record level of $140 billion.

Now something about the new budget as a whole. It has been projected to the sum of R284 billion and exceeds this year's budget by 5.5 percent. The most significant increase (by nearly 6.5 per cent) is allocations for social-cultural measures, which amount to over R97 billion. Nearly one third of this amount is geared toward the payment of old-age pensions. Incidentally, 10 years ago budgetary allocations for social security of the working people were one-third that of allocations on defense. Now, at nearly R33 billion they almost double defense spending.

Housing construction will continue to be carried out on a major scale next year. It is planned to build new homes with an overall floorspace of nearly 110 million square meters, which will enable the living conditions of 10 million people to be improved.

The 1980 capital investment in the national economy will amount to over R119 billion. In accordance with the policy aimed at raising the efficiency of production, provisions have been made for an accelerated growth in the volume of work at the major construction sites of railway transport, oil extracting and gas industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical light, and food industries due to be put into service.

Compared with the current year all state investments for the development of agriculture, including investments from farm funds, are increasing by 6 per cent. These investments will amount to almost R51 billion.

The new USSR state budget is a genuine peace and creativity budget. Like a mirror, it reflects the aspiration of the Soviet state toward peace on earth, toward the raising of the Soviet people's wellbeing.

'Equality of Peoples'

LD281706 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

["Equality of Soviet Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--A debate has started at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which opened today, on reports on the state plan of economic and social development and on the country's budget of 1980. Representatives of all the union republics of the USSR are participating in the discussion of draft plans. Among the speakers were already deputies from the Russian Federation and Estonia, Belorussia and Uzbekistan, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

It always happens so when the Soviet parliament is discussing the most important issues concerning the interests of all the 15 republics united in the Soviet Union. Representatives of all nations and nationalities of the USSR take part in their discussion and in the adoption of important decisions. This possibility is ensured by the national composition and principle of work of the Supreme Soviet--the highest body of state authority of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet parliament consists of two chambers having equal rights and equal numbers of deputies (750 in each)--The Soviet of the Union representing the population of the USSR as a whole, and the Soviet of Nationalities, where representatives of the nations and nationalities of the USSR are elected.

Deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities are elected in equal numbers from each union republic of the USSR irrespective of their size, as well as from the autonomous republics, regions and areas. Thus, the Ukraine with a population of 50 million and Estonia, whose population is only one million and a half, have the same number of deputies and consequently an equal number of votes in this chamber.

This principle of representation of the union republics ensures genuine equality of the Soviet peoples.

It is also important that a law of the USSR is deemed adopted when it has been passed in each chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Thus, the USSR parliamentary system guarantees in action the quality of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Continuation of Session

LD291010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation, continues its work in the Kremlin.

At the morning session of the Soviet of the Union the deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Scherbitskiy, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 29 November reports on those attending today's Supreme Soviet session but adds Brezhnev's name at the head of the list]

The deputies are discussing the drafts of the state plan of the country's economic and social development and budget for 1980.

Following the session of the Soviet of the Union, a meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities will open in the Kremlin at 1500.

Kazakhstan Development

LD291024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Deputies speaking at the rostrum of the session pointed out that in the clear and convincing speech of Comrade Brezhnev at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the urgent tasks for the last year of the 5-year plan and for a longer period are defined.

The propositions and instructions contained in Comrade Brezhnev's speech are a program of activity for each production collective and for all working people, stated Deputy Imashev, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. He pointed out that in the past years of the 5-year plan 150 large enterprises and workshops have been commissioned in the republic, and 2.5 million inhabitants of the republic have improved their living conditions. The collective and state farms of Kazakhstan have sold almost 100 million puds of grain annually to the state.

Deputy Imashev expressed deep gratitude for the high assessment of the labor successes of Kazakhstan and the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic.

The speaker also discussed certain problems which still have to be solved. He stressed in particular that there is need to increase capital investment in the development of the Karaganda and Ekibastuz coal basins. Deputy Imashev proposed endorsing the draft plan and budget of the USSR for 1980, put before the session.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION MEET IN PLENARY SESSION 27 NOV

LD271308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the Budget and Planning Commission is working in Moscow today with representatives of other RSFSR Supreme Soviet commissions taking part. The deputies are discussing the results of the work by the 12 preparatory commissions. More than 150 deputies took part in them. For 2 weeks they carried out much intensive work on studying the sections of the plan for economic and social development and the budget of the republic for 1980. The deputies examined material from the ministries and departments, setting out prospects of development for various sectors of industry, analyzed the work experience of leading production associations and looked for ways of eliminating shortcomings still present in a number of sectors of the national economy.

Take, for example, work on transport in the Russian Federation, the draft plan outlines its further technical equipping and enhanced efficiency, as well as a growth in the transportation of freight and passengers. For example, the freight turnover of road transport is to be increased in comparison with this year by more than eight percent. However, as the deputies and members of the Preparatory Commission for Transport and Communications note, in various road transport enterprises, the plans for freight transport not infrequently fall through. The daily average work period of trucks has decreased. The number of runs they make has dropped. The majority of trucks in international road haulage arenot adapted for long trips. As a result the vehicles are being used inefficiently. The deputies pointed out to the republic's road transport ministry that it is not achieving sufficient control over the organization of haulage.

The conclusions and proposals of the preparatory commissions have been passed on to the Budget and Planning Commission, and today the deputies are hearing reports on draft resolutions relating to the plan and budget of the republic for 1980, and on the draft coreport of the commission at the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS' FINAL SESSIONS

LD281059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Before the USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The final sessions of the following commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities were held in Moscow on 24 November: Budget and Planning; Industry; Transport and Communications; Construction and Construction Materials Industry; Agriculture; Science and Technology; Consumer Goods; Trade, Consumer Services and Municipal Economy; Health and Social Security; Public Education and Science; Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women; Youth Affairs; Conservation and the rational use of natural resources.

In connection with the coming Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation, the commissions discussed the results of the preliminary examination by the preparatory commissions formed earlier of the draft USSR state plan of economic and social development in 1980 and progress in fulfilling the USSR state plan of economic and social development in 1979, as well as the draft USSR state budget for 1980 and the report on fulfillment of the USSR state budget for 1978.

It was pointed out at the sessions that the country's economy has enjoyed further development this year, the scale of social production has increased, production of many types of industrial output has been expanded, their quality has improved, and state capital investments in national economic development have increased. It was emphasized that the broad program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being is being implemented successfully.

At the same time the deputies made a number of remarks against certain leaders of ministries and departments who have not fully insured the fulfillment of production targets.

The commissions confirmed their conclusions on the plan and budget and submitted them for consideration to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The commissions' coreports at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities were also approved.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT THANKS FOR OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD231209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of message of thanks for revolution anniversary congratulations: "Cordial Thanks"]

[Text] In connection with the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution numerous greetings and congratulations have been received by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, from working peoples, party and public organizations, the collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and from servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy.

These greetings express with great force and cogency the lofty moral and political cohesion of Soviet society and Soviet people's pride that the motherland of October was the first country in the world in which socialism was transformed from a scientific idea into reality thanks to the heroic struggle, labor and creative work of the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party.

The greetings messages express full approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, of the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, directed at building communism and strengthening peace and international security. Ardent support is given to the new Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world, as expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech.

The greetings message sent in accordance with the glorious tradition established in our country contain reports to the motherland and party of new and remarkable labor accomplishments and of the successful preholiday labor vigil by the collectives of many enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and institutions. The socialist competition mounted in honor of the 62d anniversary of Great October testifies to the growth of Soviet peoples political consciousness and their loyalty to the party cause.

Congratulations messages have also been received from the leaders of the fraternal countries of socialism, from communist, workers and democratic revolutionary parties, governments, state and public figures and from individual citizens of foreign countries.

Our friends, in fervently congratulating Soviet people on the great national festival, note the enormous historic significance of the Soviet Union's communist building successes for the development of the anti-imperialist, liberation struggle of peoples throughout the world. They express complete solidarity with that enormous, consistent and purposeful struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to deepen detente and strengthen international security, and in particular to avert a new round of the arms race in Europe; all of which serves the vital interests of all peoples of labor. The messages note that the international solidarity of Lenin's country with the struggle of all progressive forces in our world for peace and social progress is the most important factor of the contemporary world's entire progressive development.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express their cordial thanks to all party, Soviet and public organizations, to the collectives of enterprises, construction sites and institutions and the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, to the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, to communist, workers and democratic revolutionary parties, to governments, state and public figures, to democratic organizations and also to individual citizens of foreign countries for the congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of Great October.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers.

KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY PASTUKHOV PLENUM REPORT

LD271531 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 November 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 6,000-word apparent text of a report delivered by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at a 14 November All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Plenum, entitled "On the Komsomol's Work in Increasing the Effectiveness of the Ideological and Moral Education of Youth." The report includes the following subheads: "Educating Political Fighters"; "Stepping Up On-the-Job Training"; ""Asserting Communist Morality"; and "Improving the Organization of Ideological and Political Education Work."

DEMICHEV ATTENDS KREMLIN CHORAL SOCIETY JUBILEE

LD271025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The final chord in the festivities to celebrate the jubilee of the Russian Choral Society was a festive concert held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet minister of culture, attended the concert.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN AWARDED--By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Klavdiy Jikhaylovich Bogolyubov, first deputy chief of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his many years of active work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD]

EDITOR RECEIVES AWARD--For his many years of fruitful work in party organs and the Soviet press, and in connection with his 50th birthday, Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, editor in chief of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has been awarded the Order of Friendship among peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD]

KZYL ORDA RESHUFFLE--Kzyl-Ordinskiy Oblispolkom reported on its work at an oblast soviet session in 21 November. Yakovenko, oblispolkom first deputy chairman, delivered the report. The session examined an organizational issue. (Chibashev) was elected oblispolkom chairman. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU]

ALMA-ATA GORKOM RESHUFFLE--An Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom plenum on 22 November discussed an organizational issue. The plenum elected (Mukhamedrakhimov) gorkom first secretary. Yerpilov was relieved of the duties of gorkom first secretary in view of his transfer to another job. Participating in the plenum were Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and (Aukhadiyev), Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU]

IVANO-FRANKOVSK OBLAST RESHUFFLE--A session of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies in Ivano-Frankovsk on 21 November discussed the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies and agricultural organs in the oblast for cattle wintering. Solyanik, oblispolkom deputy chairman, delivered a report. The session examined an organizational issue. The oblast soviet relieved Kaykan of the duties of oblispolkom chairman for serious shortcomings in the work involving leadership of the oblast's soviet organs. Comrade Vadim Aleksandrovich Boychuk, deputy for Bytkov Constituency No. 95, was elected oblispolkom chairman. Obkom First Secretary Skiba participated in and addressed the session. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU]

HOUSING PROBLEMS BLAMED FOR TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION SHORTFALL

LD280825 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 79 pp 1,2 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Burov report: "New Settlers Without Homes: Why Schedules for the Construction of Housing for Oil Industry Workers in Nizhnevartovsk Are Not Being Met"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast--A worker who had come to the personnel department to collect his work record said categorically:

"I haven't changed my mind, I quit...."

"Maybe you could still wait awhile?" The chief of the personnel department suggested, without the slightest hope of his agreeing. "Maybe a place will turn up for you in time...."

"Serious matters are not conducted on the basis of 'maybes'; that's the wrong basis altogether. Wire me when accommodations are available and I'll be back in a flash and not alone, I'll bring some friends along."

That same day I had occasion to witness another conversation at the famous First Nizhnevartovsk Drilling Operations Administration. A "courier" sent the day before to recruit workers from the European part of the country was delivering a report to the administration chief.

"It's a wasted trip, Valentin Ivanovich," he explained guiltily. "There are plenty of people who want to come to us, but as soon as you invite them they ask: 'Does that mean that there are accommodations available then?'"

What has happened in the oil-producing areas around the Ob? The flood of those who came here several years ago from all over the country is clearly drying up. As a result of the manpower shortage this year for the first time ever Tyumen oil workers are not only failing to reach the targets for the volume of fuel extracted but are also well behind schedule in drilling, which determines future production of Siberian fuel.

Among the many problems which have occurred at the start of the second stage of the Tyumen oilfield, exploitation of the shortage of accommodations and of social, cultural and consumer amenities is particularly acute.

"The level of production," General Director of the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Association L.I. Vyazovtsev says, "is now directly independent upon the housing construction rate. It is lower than it has ever been. Since the start of the 5-year plan alone construction workers have supplied us with 400,000 square meters of living space less than the stipulated amount...."

In order to understand the magnitude of the shortfall let it be recalled that at present Nizhnevartovsk's residents have just over 1 million square meters of housing space. Half of the city's residents require well appointed housing. According to the most conservative estimates, more than 10,000 oilworkers and their families are housed in makeshift accommodations, another 17,000 are living in hostels and several thousand are in site settlements [vakhtovye poselki]. It must be stressed that half of those inadequately housed in Nizhnevartovsk have families. They have been living for ages in the hope of getting an apartment, but by no means do all of them wait that long....

It is not simply that Nizhnevartovsk's microrayons are expanding unjustifiably slowly. Frequently the existing residential areas lack gardens, stores, hospitals, clinics and consumer service combines. It is very difficult to get into the city's only movie theater. The city does not have a single sports complex or Young Pioneer Palace. Most of Nizhnevartovsk's residents work not in the city itself but in oilfields tens of kilometers from where they live. Getting to work and back takes almost as long as the work shift itself. Extended day schools are badly needed to insure that children are looked after, but efforts to organize such schools are having no success because existing schools are overcrowded and operating a two-shift system.

One more socioeconomic statistic. While there is an acute shortage of manpower here there are more than 8,000 women who want to work but are unable to simply because there is nowhere they can leave children of preschool age: There are no creches or kindergartens. Because of the housing shortage the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Association is already short of several thousand workers. The association's leaders and the Tyumen Main Oil Administration view the future with even greater alarm. An additional 20,000 or so oilworkers of various specialities will be needed in 1980 in order to perform the dramatically increasing number of operations, especially drilling operations in Samotlor and the surrounding oilfields, but the association is unable to house this much-needed increase....

"The correspondence between the association and Glavtyumenneftegaz and the various authorities runs into volumes," L.I. Vyazovtsev sent on, "but not only is housing construction not speeding up, it is actually slowing down. This represents an unprecedented failure to fulfill the construction workers program. The general contractor for construction of housing and social, everyday and cultural amenities in Nizhnevartovsk is the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. But the work of the department's subdivisions is notable for a chronic failure to implement programs. Here are a few facts: For some years not once have they fulfilled the plan for construction in the city; moreover, whereas in the initial years of the 5-year plan they built an average of 100,000 square meters of housing a year here, this year, the experts forecast, they will not even manage that much.

By the end of the year the Nizhnevartovskstroy Association should have just under 240,000 square meters of housing space ready for the oilworkers. Less than 48,000 have been handed over in the last 10 months. That is just over 19 percent. The plan for commissioning kindergartens has only been 13 percent fulfilled in the same period.

Here are some figures indicative of the quality of construction. Last year more than 20 apartment blocks were handed over with major defects. People settling in Nizhnevartovsk generally move into jerry-built boxes with unfinished fronts. Residential districts here lack both amenties and landscaping. The amount of unfinished construction increases substantially with each passing year. By September of this year it totaled around R7 million. This year the completion date for most construction projects has again been postponed until the fourth quarter. Will construction workers not try once again to hand over many unfinished buildings, with the promise of making good the defects "in next to no time"? The people of Nizhnevartovsk know only too well what such assurances are worth: Many buildings commissioned several years ago are still awaiting completion.

Ministry executives and Glavtyumenpromstroy leaders have repeatedly said that there will be a dramatic improvement in the situation when the Nizhnevartovsk housing construction combine comes into operation. According to a government decision the first phase of the combine should have started production last year, but it is still not operational. Once its second phase, which was scheduled for the end of the current year, has been commissioned the combine could supply the city with 28,000 square meters of housing a year.

Those are the plans. However, the day on which the units of the first phase will be commissioned is not far off but there is no guarantee that even before they have started operating they will not be standing idle for a long time. The fact is that it is not yet known from where the combine will be supplied with raw materials. Glavtyumenpromstroy should have started building a claydite gravel plant near the city but there is as yet no documentation for such a plant and they do not even know where to locate it. For the time being Glavtyumenpromstroy plans to transport claydite from Tyumen, where there is not even enough of it for the oblast center's plants. Nor, what is more, have the leaders of Glavtyumenpromstroy learned anything from the sad experience of the Surgut housing construction combine, which is frequently idle because of the shortage not only of claydite in Tyumen but also of freighters to send it in.

The following fact also provides convincing proof that Glavtyumenpromstroy has no intention of making thorough preparations for carrying out the ever-increasing number of operations in Nizhnevartovsk. Last year was the first time that Ministry of Industrial Construction workers built several thousand square meters of housing for themselves in the city. This, as well as the housing being built this year, is planned for use as hostels. Among the construction workers, however, there are many people with families who would scarcely want to use housing lacking any amenities. Such an attitude on the part of leaders to an important social problem does nothing to help keep cadres for a long time.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already written about the strange position adopted by the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, whose actions are preventing oilworkers from fulfilling the tasks they have been set by the state. In April a distinguished Tyumen oilworker--G. Levin, a Nizhnevartovsk Hero of Socialist Labor and a deputy to the republic Supreme Soviet--wrote an article entitled "The Price of Assurances". The ministry's response to this deputy's question was a curious one. They sent the editorial board a written reply to G. Levin's article in which no attempt whatever was made to examine the causes of the failure to fulfill the government target. It reiterated that "in just a short time a forward-looking city with a population of more than 100,000 has sprung up in the remote tayga." Incidentally, the ministry leaders are way out of touch with reality both in their daydreams and in real life: Nizhnevartovsk now has not 100,000 but already more than 123,000 residents...

No reply at all has been received from the ministry to the newspaper's most recent article, which appeared on 9 September.

What has changed since the articles appeared in the newspaper? During the year two Glavtyumenpromstroy chiefs and several leaders in the Nizhnevartovskstroy Association have been replaced, but the amount owed to the oilworkers by the ministry has increased.

The people's controllers and employees of the Department for the Prevention of Theft of Socialist Property and Speculations have discovered that in the last year alone the state has lost more than R3 million as a result of embezzlement, misappropriation and a negligent attitude toward the preservation and use of material assets at the Nizhnevartovskstroy Association. The results of the checks are known to the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction but no measures have been taken to eliminate the shortcomings. As was discussed at a recent party obkom session, a great deal of materials and equipment are still going to ruin in construction workers' storehouses.

When the Ministry of Industrial Construction workers fell so dangerously behind schedule in the fulfillment of the planned program it was decided to arrange for ministries as yet not permanently registered in Tyumenskaya Oblast to assist in the construction of the city.

Last year and this the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, USSR Ministry of Construction and USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry were to have supplied Nizhnevartovsk construction sites with 120,000 square meters of housing structures. How are they fulfilling this important assignment?

The USSR Ministry of Construction has still not dispatched a single wall or floor section to the city on the Ob. By way of explanation for its failure to insure supplies the ministry argues that "our own plans are considerable and we don't have the resources to fulfill them." The three ministries referred to have delivered a mere 55,000 square meters of housing to Nizhnevartovsk in the past two years...

As a result of construction workers' unconscientiousness and failure to fulfill their obligations, oilworkers at the Nizhnevartovsk Association, the biggest in the country, are in an extremely difficult position. One-fourth of the country's total oil output is extracted here. Irrespective of their geographical location many cities and rayons in the republic use energy from Samotlor. It would therefore be only fair to help not just Nizhnevartovsk but the entire oil-producing Ob region.

In the book "Rebirth" L. I. Brezhnev reminds us of the need to utilize previously accumulated experience and to concentrate our efforts in the most important fields when attempting to solve current tasks: "At present, for example, the program for the comprehensive exploitation of West Siberia's mineral resources and the development of its production forces is particularly important. It is a truly great construction project of our time, exceeding in scale, volume of capital investment and complexity of technical and transportation tasks anything we have done in previous years and 5-year plans."

Tyumen oilworkers are attempting to fulfill in the best possible manner the long-term program of paramount importance for the whole country which is enshrined in those words. As for the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the work it is doing in the oblast represents just over two percent of its annual program. Yet, as we can see, not even that trifling amount is being fulfilled!

Tyumen oil and gas workers are waiting and hoping for help. They are willing to work just as hard as in previous years to insure that the flow of Siberian fuel and energy does not dry up. For this all the necessary conditions must be created and there must be a substantial increase in the rate of housing, cultural and consumer amenities construction in the cities springing up here.

BRIEFS

OIL PIPELINE TESTED--A new transcontinental oil pipeline has been laid from Siberia to the western areas of the Soviet Union. The most difficult part of the line going through marshes and mountains has already been laid. The Urals section of the line got under a testing today. The oil pipeline is to become operational next year. It will make it possible to improve the fuel and energy balance of the big cities in the European part of the country. Besides it will provide for increasing the supplies of oil to the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD]